BOSTON, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 19, 1886.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WESTERN CYCLONES.

Kansas City Suffers from the Destructive Elements.

Scores of People Kitled and Hundreds Badly Injured.

Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri and Other States Visited.

lay was swept by a terrific hurricane, ac- persons were killed and fearful havoc made panied by pouring torrents of rain, tilling and injuring many people. The O., six persons were killed by the falling of wind howled and screeched as it madly swept signs, awnings, chimneys, fences and insecure buildings from its path. People hastily deserted the streets to seek shelter from the mass of flying debris that filled the air. Many who were slow in getting to places of safety were thrown down or swept along by the lorce of the wind. Dense black cloud came up suddenly from the southwork in almost a moment. A large number of buildings were destroyed. A residence overturned in the streets and horses dashed will die. Eighteen or twenty people were were thrown down to swept along by the lorce of the wind. Dense black cloud came up suddenly from the southwork in almost a moment. A large number of buildings were destroyed. A residence occupied by a family of five was lifted from the southwork in almost a moment. A large number of buildings were destroyed. A residence occupied by a family of five was lifted from the southwork in almost a moment. A large number of buildings were destroyed. A residence occupied by a family of five was lifted from the streets and horses dashed will die. Eighteen or twenty people were were slowin getting to places of safety were thrown down or swept along by the lorce of the wind. Dense black clouds hung over the city and made the darkness almost impenetrable. Carriages, wagons and other vehicles were overturned in the streets and horses dashed hither and thither in their fright. Many people sought their cellars and expected every moment to be buried beneath the ruins of their stores.

When the storm had sufficiently abated to enable people to venture out on the streets, the terrible ruin created by the storm became apparent, and measures

when the storm had sufficiently abated to enable people to venture out on the streets, the terrible ruin created by the storm became apparent, and measures were taken to remove the dead and care for the wounded, and also to rescue those who were buried inder the ruins of fallen buildings. The court house received the full force of the storm, the roof being litted off and the building completely demolished above the second story, burying those inside in the rains. The Lathrop school on Eighth street was partly unroofed, and otherwise badly wrecked. The old water works building near the court house, which was used as the United States engineer's office; the Kansas City overall actory at 110 West had didning, and Smith & Moffatt spice. The storm was not quite so severe as the tornado bridge across the Missouri was blown into the river, blocking the entrance to the city of trains on the Hannibal & St. Joseph & Council Builfs roads.

The storm was not quite so severe as the tornado which visited Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Builfs roads. The storm was not quite so severe as the tornado which visited Kansas City some three years since, although it has left along list of casualties, the killed and intered up to the hour of sending this despatch being as follows: At the Lathrop school-Margaret House, daughter of the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured about the head and internally and the conditions of the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured about the head and internally and the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured about the head and internally and the conditions of the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured about the head and internally and the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured about the head and internal the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured about the head and the terminal than the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured about the head and the terminal than the proprietor of the Tivoil Hall, aged 11, Injured the proprietor of the Tiv

knows his name.

Fifty-six persons have been taken out of the ruins, and seventeen of them are dead. Bessie Inche, 10 years old, who lives at corner of Tenth and Central, was taken out dead; Robert Sprague. son of Mr. Sprague of the Fort Scott office, taken out dead; Mertie Moore, Gardner county, Kan., 11 years old, dead; Robert Sprague, taken out dead; Alice Frock, missing; L. T. Moore, Jr., son of L. T. Moore of Bukene, Moore, Emery & Co.,

were: Ed Hodges, back broken; Will Hedgfrom under the debris in front of the court house, bruised and bleeding; — Steinberg, house, bruised and bleeding; — Steinberg, a young abstract man, living at 719 Main street, badly injured about the body; Henry Dougherty, deputy sheriff, missing.

James Chase, clerk in Hover's court, hurt about head. Todd Hines, jumped from the second story window and escaped injury. The clerks in the records office jumped through the windows.

At the Kansas City overall factory the following were buried in the ruins: Jennie Phipps, West Bottoms; Mina Crane, Grand avenue; Willie, a German boy, who lived in the Bottoms. Besides these there are two others dead.

Opposite the court house the old Santa

two others dead.

Opposite the court house the old Santa Fe Company's building and the Smith & Moffatt spice mills were totally demolished. A large number were rescued from the latter. Several girls were pulled out in a semi-copscious state. A little boy named Edward Mullen was picked up with his back badly injured. Mr. Smith, one of the prisoners in the court house were injured. During the heaviest part of the storm, the factory of Thomas Herr was completely razed to the ground. It was soon found, that twenty-live employes, male and female, were missing. Search was imfound that twenty-five employes, male and female, were missing. Search was immediately begun. By 1 p. m. five bodies and fifteen dying people were removed from the ruins, leaving five persons missing.

In the suburbs of the city, a large number of frame houses were blown down, and the inmates barely escaped with their lives. At Leavenworth, the Morse school house and market building were unroofed by the tornado, which caused an immense amount of damage to other property, although, fortunately, very few lives were lost there.

Telegraph communication between Kansas City and all points East was cut off and business suspended.

ATTACKS A RAILROAD TRAIN. Passage of a Chicago Express Through

The Chicago express on the Fort Wayne railroad had a rough experience passing through the tornado which struck eastern Ohio Friday night. The lightning flashed continuously from the time the train left scended almost solidly until Lima, O., was scended almost solidly until Lima, O., was passed. The ladies, of whom quite a number were on the train, were greatly frightened, while the gentlemen were too much scared to be of much service to them. The train passed Forest, O., 229 miles west of Pittsburg, about 10.350 clock. About three miles from Kirby the storm was at its beight. Suddenly there was a dull roar in the distance, and then a cyclone tore across the level plain on the south side of the track, and catching a large tree, tore it up by the roots and flung it across the cars. irack, and catching a large tree, tore it up by the roots and flung it across the cars. One limb struck the locomotive and caught the cowcatcher, while another fell on the platform and steps of the first car and demolished it. Other branches smashed in the windows along the three ordinary cars and the two Pullman sleepers. Telegraph poles came down at the same time, and rocks and bushes flew through the air in a fearful sourry. The car windows were smashed to pieces, cracked and splintered, and the glass flew in every direction. The train kept on the rails, and the engineer, applying the air-brakes, brought it to a standstill within 200 yards. Every passenger was in a paroxysm of fear. The storm continued. The air was still filled with flying branches and stones, while the flashes of electricity liberated from the the flashes of electricity liberated from the clouds intensified the horror of the scene.

Though every window in the sleepers "Badou" and "Salamanis" was fractured "Badou" and "Salamanis" was fractured and almost every pane in the other coaches smashed, it is remarkable that very few passengers were hurt. Mr. C. C. Bow, a merchant of Canton, O., was in his berth in the sleeper "Salamanis," when the tree shivered the glass above him and he received one piece under the right eye with such force that the eye was literally cut out. A lady in the same car, who refused to give her name, was also cut, though net so seriously, in the face. A few others had their hands cut.

The roofs of the cars were not much damaged, but the locomotive boiler was dented in several places, and the smokestack was knocked off. After about an hour's delay the train started again, and in due time reached Crestline without further accident.

DWELLINGS DESTROYED. Terrible Loss of Property at Tipton.

Ind.-One Life Lost. TIPTON, Ind., May 14.-The buildings on

Mrs. Gates and child killed. Philip Beskey and family saved themselves after their dwelling was blown away. Miss Barger, visiting at Lemnel Deal's, was terribly injured, and has since died. Large numbers of horses and cattle were killed and timber prostrated. In White county the tornado was terrible in its effects. Many farms were swept clear of residences, barns, outhouses and orchards, and much stock killed.

A large section of

A large section of country a few miles north of Jacksonville, Ill. was devastated. Many farm dwellings and orchards were destroyed

IN OTHER PLACES.

A Destructive Series of Storms in the Western States.

The energy of the storm seemed to be by no means spent at Kansas City on the 11th. Since that day a series of hurricanes raged throughout Missouri, Indiana, Ohio and KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 11.-This city to- Kansas. At Selina, O., on Saturday, thirty

made the capture, affirms the fact that the name was so covered, and the crew energet-ically deny it, and claim that at no time was the port of crigin and the name cov-ered, and that they believed they were within their right.

Canadians with a Second Yankee Prize

-Schooner Ella M, Doughty of Port-PORTLAND, Me., May 17 .- Friday information was received by the Portland correspondent of The Boston Globe that the Warren Doughty, owner, had been saized by the Canadian government, and this morning a telegram was received by the outfitters of the schooner, Sargent, Lord & Skillin, from Captain Doughty, confirming the report.
The schooner had been previously reported at Digby, but was seized at Englishtown, N. S. The schooner had the usual permit, signed by Collector Anderson, to touch and trade at all Canadian ports.

LATER—Following is the despatch from the captain of the Ella M. Doughty: the captain of the Ella M. Doughty: Englishrown, C. B. May 17, 1886. Sargent, Lori & Skillin, Portland: Our vessel is seized by the government for buy ing bait. Our permit is no good here. See our collector about it without delay. (Signea) Warren A. Doughty.

The following has been sent to Secretary

Bayard:

To Thomas F. Bayard, Secretary of State, at Washington:

The House was in committee of the whole.

done for him.

There is considerable excitement here over the seizure. The Portland Fishing Exchange will as a body take action in regard to the seizure.

PARIS GREEN AND A RAZOR. The Means to End His Life Used by John Chesley Perkins.

CONCORD, N. H., May 15 .- John Chesley Perkins, a wealthy resident of Pittsfield. aged 56 and unmarried, was found dead in his bed, this morning, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and a half-tumblerful of Paris green at his bedside. At the foot of his bed there was a razor, and blood was en the floor and walls of the room, but not a particle on the bed, where he must have lain for several hours. He lived all alone.

many private residences in and near with five ribs kicked in. Whether he was the city badly wrecked by Wednesday night's storm. Mrs. Marsh Tucker was fatally injured. The residence of Uriah Gates was destroyed, and same institution within a fortnight.

A Measure of Retaliation Introduced by Senator Frye of Maine.

Interstate Commerce Legislation-Irrepressible Southerners.

A positive relief from the monotony of dull commercial legislation was effected in lative duties on Monday. Senator Frye of Maine had the opportunity he had been with it," on the occasion of the seizure of the Gioucester fishing schooner, David

of Adams, for violation of the treaty last week. Accordingly, Senator Frye of Maine, rising to the dignity of the "international issue," introduced a bill "to limit the commercial privileges of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are acceded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries." Mr. Frye referred to the delate in the Senate some weeks ago on the same subject, in which it had been stated that the President was now authorized to

foreign relations to

and what measures are necessary to protect

already begin. The Interstate commerce bill was then discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

In the House, Mr. Dingley of Maine followed the lead of Senator Frye and introduced a bill providing that when foreign countries exclude American vessels from commercial privileges in their ports the President shall issue a proclamation limiting the commercial privileges of similar vessels belonging to the countries which discriminate against American vessels. District of Columbia matters were also discussed and bills introduced by members, none of them of such general interest as to need extended notice.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar presented a memorial of the Republican Central Committee of Onio, charging the election of Hon. Henry B. Payne to the United States Senate was secured by bribery, fraud and corruption, and requesting that the Senate investigate the matter. The Senate then resumed consideration of

stop or to interfere with the running of trains engaged in interstate commerce. Mr. Vest did not think Congress had the right to deal with the question, and the States had shown themselves fully competent to do so. On motion of Mr. Hoar, the amendment was laid on the table; yeas 49, nays 3. The negative votes were Messrs. Dolph, Edmunds and Morgan.

Considerable debate then arose on an amendment of Mr. Plumb, prohibiting members of Congress, officials of the government and their families from accepting free passes, and prohibiting railroad companies from giving them such passes or reduced rates.

Mr. Logan said the proposition about free passes was making this bill ridiculous. He did not propose to tell his constituents that he could be bought with a railroad pass. They did not believe he could. It was time for men to act like honest men. Mr. Ingalls ridiculed the proposition covered by the proposed amendment, and on motion of Mr. Logan it was laid on the table.

The bill was finally ordered reprinted as amended, and, failing to arrive at any conclusion as to when the vote should be taken, the Senate at 6.25 b. m. adjourned.

In the House Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio, in moving to strike out the appropriation for the judge advocate-general's department, raised

raised A Little Hornet's Nest.

To Thomas F. Bayard, secretary of State, at Washington:
Schooner Ella M. Doughty of Portland seized at Englishtown. St. Anne's, C. B., for buying but on a permit from the Portland custom house to touch and trade.

(Signed) SARGENT, LORD & SKILLIN.
A telegram has been sent to Senator Frye calling his attention to the matter.
A despatch has been sent to Captain Doughty by Sargent, Lord & Skillin, saying that his case has been laid before the Department of State, and that as soon 2S a reply of Alabama who, among other things, intimated that the office had been created by Stanton for the purpose of striking down McClellan. Mr. Hepburn of Iowa denied that General Holt had been appointed for the purpose of striking McClellan. It ill became the gentleman from Alabama, it ill became the gentleman from Alabama, it ill became the gentleman from Alabama, it ill became any man situated as that gentleman had been, to assume the role of the slanderer of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. Bragg of Wisconsin intimated that Stanton and not Lincoln was the party alluded to. Then Mr. Hiscock of New York brought out the cheers from the Republican side of the House by saying that he had before heard charges and aspersions against Edwin M. Stanton. Stanton was the able secretary of war under whose leadership and advice, even if he committed errors, the Union army had marched to rictory, and now these small men, who were here by his (Stanton's) grace, availed themselves of the opportunity to slander his memory. Ohio had given many able men to the Union, but none braver, truer, than the secretary of war who had come from that State. He (Mr. Hiscock) was not willing to hear the memory of one of the most particit men that had been given to the service of the country, slandered by men who had been opposed by him during the war. The motion to strike out was lost—82 yeas, 92 nays. At 5 p. m. the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WED ESDAY.—The interstate commerce bill passed the Senate by a vote of 26 to 24. In another place will be found

Mr. Logan suggested that the best way support deserving pension bills.

A number of amendments were submitted

an executive session, adjourned.

said the paint statistics of the commerce committee, reported favorably Mr. Hoar's resolution requiring the committee when reporting the river and harbor bill to show the national importance and necessity for each item; adopted.

The General Pension Bill was then taken up, and Mr. Vest took the

penditures for pensions were the results of efforts of pension agents. The increase, he honorable obligations that pervaded this amendment, to be moved by him at the proper time, providing that the pen-sions covered by the bill and not provided proper time, providing that the pensions covered by the bill and not provided for by existing laws should be payable only out of money derived from internal revenue, and requiring the secretary of the treasury to report to Congress in December, 1886, what percentage of taxation on the capital stock of corporations would be sufficient to pay the expenses incurred under this act, but not to include corporations organized to promote religion, charity, morals, education or health, nor any corporations of less capital stock than \$50,000.

SATUKDAY.—Little of public interest attaches to the doings of the House on the last day of the week as a general rule. It is pre-eminently the members' day, when general debate is permitted, and the subjects range in all the wild variety to be expected of congressmen who are aching to distinguish themselves, and are shut off during the week by the control of the House by the committees. Silver, the tarif and other collateral issues were debated in a brief manner, but no business transacted which is worth the space of chronicing.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE. How the Senate Considers Traffic Should

be had Between the States. The long debate on the interstate commerce bill ended in the Senate Wednesday by the passage of the measure. There were only four votes recorded against it.

The bill provides for a commission of five

persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to carry out the purpose of the bill. Each commissioner is to have a salary of \$7500 a year; a secretary, to be appointed by the commission, to have a salary of \$3500 a year. The principal office of the commission to be in Washington, where general sessions are to be held, but special sessions may be held elsewhere to suit the public convenience, in which case the necessary expenses incurred are to be paid from the treasury. The first commissioners appointed shall hold office for the term of two, three, four, five and six years, respectively, the term of each to be designated by the President, their successors, however, to hold for six years each. Not more than three of the five shall be appointed from the same political party. All persons holding stock or bonds of any common carrier, or holding official relations to such corporations, are declared ineligible for appoint-Senate, to carry out the purpose of the bill. he floor and walls of the foom, but not a barticle on the bed, where he must be added the same and the flower all alone. It is shown that the had been drinks and the food and the first seem of the flower and the same and the flower and the same and the flower a

diplomatic appropriation bill. The bill was reported to the House and passed. It appropriates in all about \$1,400,000. The House then discussed the bill enlarging the powers and duties of the department of agriculture was a secretary or agriculture. Mr. Reagan of Texas pointed out the constitutional objections to the bill. Mr. Breekenridge of Kentucky opposed the bill. Agriculture did not need to be crowned with a cabinet office. Mr. Weaver of lowa favored the bill, which would give labor a status which it had not yet enjoyed.

The Chinese Indemnity Bill was also discussed, and in the course of it Mr. Rice of Massachusetts managed to "get even" with England for the "outrages" on American fishermen.

The Preckenridge resolution, calling on the President for information, was adopted. Mr. Stone of Massachusetts offered a resolution, which was adopted, athorizing the foreign affairs committee to investigate the seizure of the Adams by the Dominion authorities.

In the Senate the general service pension bill was called up. Mr. Biair said it was intended to provide for the disabled solidiers of the late war who had found it difficult of the contribution of others. The highest pension would be \$24 a month for total disability. It also pensioned dependent for support upon their own manual labor or on the contribution of others. The highest pension would be \$24 a month for total disability. It also pensioned dependent for support upon their own manual labor or on the contribution of others. The highest pension would be \$24 a month for total disability. It also pensioned dependent parents who had lost a son in the service and whose cases were not covered by existing all whose cases were not covered by existing a

discriminate against American vessels. District of Columbia matters were also discinct of Columbia matters war. Then Mr. Vest due to Columbia matters were also discinct of Columbia matters were also device the matter of columbia matters were also device the matter of columbia.

Mr. Teller said the government had made a contract to pay the bonded debt of the Union. We had heard were also debt of the Union. by re-employing the members of the order?
Up to the present time the press has dealt with this question from but one standpoint. I beffeve it will deal fairly by it from all sides.

T. V. POWDERLY.

ENGINE WASHED AWAY. A Locamotive Carried 480 Feet Down

Stream. DAYTON, May 14. - Superintendent Tucker of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, who was injured in the wreck caused by a washout on that road, is aproving. It is feared that Fireman AcGraw and Engineer Sam Douglass will

die of their injuries.

The following are the particulars of the the other made by the rivals count for little, cident at Possum Run: A north-bound reight train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton Dayton went through the culvert into thirty feet of water. The conductor, who was in the caboose, ran forward, and, seeing that the engine and front cars had gone out of sight, walked back to Dayton and reported the accident, stating that the engineer, fireman and two brakemen were drowned. The force of the torrent, however, had carried the engine down the stream 150 feet, where it stranded, and the men climbed up the bank. They were seen there after daylight by a farmer living a mile away, who rowed across the lake caused by the freshet and rescued the trainmen, except one brakeman, John Smith, who is missing, and is supposed to be drowned.

The people who were in the church at Beaverton when its roof and walls were wrecked escaped unburt. Though nearly every building in the suburbs of Fairmount near Dayton was wrecked, none of the residents were seriously injured. cirty feet of water. The conductor, who

CAPTURING ALLEGED SHARPERS. How Designing Lawyers Have Been

Securing Enormous Fees in West Virthe past few years a horde of lawyers and sharpers, professing to be regularly apcointed claim and pension agents, have ocated themselves in this State, and have succeeded in reaping a rich harvest from old soldiers and their widows and orphans, as well as from persons having claims against the general government. In some cases, soldiers having as high as \$1500 or \$2000 of back pensions coming to them have been robbed of all but \$50 or \$100 by have been robbed of all but \$50 or \$100 by these sharks, and many cases of this kind have been cited to the authorities at Washington, and the officers of the Federal Court have made a number of arrests, the parties being given heavy sentences.

A week or so ago the government sent Special Agent A. N. Roome into the State, and today he succeeded in arresting W. H. Justice, a Roane county lawyer, who, having secured a back nension, amounting to \$1240, kept the \$1200 and turned over \$40 to the needy yeteran. Other arrests of as to the needy veteran. Other arrests of as great importance are expected daily.

MADE INSANE BY BURGLARS. Father and Daughter in a Motel 1000 Miles from Home.

CHICAGO, May 16 .- The police were called oday to the Gault House and requested to take in charge Dr. Rausom, a gentlemanly appearing man of about 40 years, and his daughter, guests at the hotel, both evidently insane. About four weeks ago in New York city the house of Dr. Ransom was entered by burglars, and his daughter, a young lady of 19 being in delicate health and nervous, was frightened so badly that since then her mind has been affected. The doctor, thinking to benefit her health, brought her to this city about three weeks ago, since which time they have been stopping at various hotels. The doctor was the sole attendant on his daughter and it is supposed that his mind gave way under the strain and he has become violently insane. His hallucination seems to be that he and his daughter are pursued by burglars. When the police reached the hotel today they found the doctor hiding under the bed, and his daughter destroying the furniture and tearing the bedclothes to shreds. They were taken to the county hospital. appearing man of about 40 years, and his

A Jury for Maxwell at Last. St. Louis, May 15.—The work of securing jurymen to try Maxwell for the murder of Preller was proceeded with today in the Criminal Court, and when the court adier journed the panel of forty-seven had been secured. On Tuesday morning the work of selecting the trial jury of twelve from these or , forty-seven will be begun. HOME RULE UNDECIDED.

The Fate of Mr. Gladstone's Bills Much Discussed.

Orangemen Drilling and Getting Ready for the War Against the Nationalists.

Bismarck's Medicine for the Socialists-Other Foreign Items.

The all-absorbing topic of discussion, with which the cables are loaded, is the home House of Commons. The predictions as to

with which the most of them would be sat-

with the services of Irish regiments are called into requisition, less than 26,000 of the whole British army is composed of Irish. It is a fond belief that Irish soldiers tight England's battles, but the figures are against them. Therefore, it would as said before, be a severe strain on the loyalty of the troops to be called upon to suppress an insurrection in Ulster, especially as the example of defection would be set them by some of the highest ranking and best officers in the service.

All these things have to be taken into account. The half-concealed threat that the rejection of the home rule bill will be followed by a course of dynamite is an example of the terrorism attempted on one side, while revolution in Ulster is threatened on the other.

Boasts of "Cleaning Qut"

except to show that the situation is a most dangerous one, and that clubs are very likely to be trumps before six months have rolled over Ireland unless concessions are made on both sides. A story is told, which may or may hot be true, but which illustrates the strong feeling. It is well known that Earl Spencer, late lord lieutenant of Ireland, and a strong enforcer of the law while in office, is now a home ruler, believing it to be the only remedy for Irish discontent. The Marquis of Ormonde, meeting him recently, called him a liar and a traitor, and intimated that he was ready to meet Earl Spencer. Suggestions of a duel are cut of place in this age, but the incident shows what fierce passions are aroused.

Lord Salisbury spoke at a great meeting in London on Saturday night. He denied the claim to home rule or the advisability of conceding it; claimed that the Irish were unfit for it, and suggested that emigration was the remedy for the ills.

Mr. J. J. Clancy, Home Ruler, says the Ulster men have no more notion of fighting than they have of flying. They think differently, as is evident from their action.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, Home Ruler, believes an appeal to the country will be successful for the measure, as the people are in advance of the House of Commons on the subject.

The Socialist troubles in the United States dangerous one, and that clubs are very

The Long-Threatened War between Greece and Turkey has not yet broken out. The ministry of the Greek government has resigned, and another has taken its place. The new premier's policy is not yet announced, but as his name is about forty syllables (or less) long, he may be getting that into working order, before he formulates a policy. Meanwhile, the allied fleet blockades the Greek ports, and that is all. The smell of gunpowder is still broken out. The ministry of the Greek gov-

The Universal Cable conference began its sessions last week, delegates from twenty-four different states being present. M. de Freycinet, the French prime minister, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, and M. Granet, minister of posts and telegraphs, was elected president, and Senor Albareda, Spanish ambassador to France, was chosen vice-president. Germany did not send a delegate to the conference, but instead sent a notice stating that the German government adheres in advance of the deliverations and decision of the conference to the opinions held also by France in regard to modifications of the existing convention. France in regard to modifications of the existing convention.

M. Valvis, in obedience to the request of the King of Greece, has formed the following ministry: General Petmizas, minister of war; M. Midalis, minister of marine; M. Louriotis, minister of foreign affairs; M. Avierinos, minister of finance; M. Venigelo, minister of education; M. Papaliopaios, minister of the interior, and M. Valvis minister of justice and premier.

New York. At the close of business in January, 1871, it was discovered that there was a shortage of \$5000, which nobedy has ever been able to explain. Subsequently a discrepancy of \$3436 88 was discovered in the accounts of S. G. Ogden, then deceased, who had been auditor of the collector's office for many years.

NOT AS A SHADOW,

But as a Man and With the

COWED ANARCHISTS.

which caused such destruction during the

Parsons Still in Biding, Most on Baif, and the Chicago Bomb Thrower Ar-A most important arrest has been made in Chicago of the man whom the police claim

recent riot. His name is Adolph Lings, and he was only captured after a desperate struggle, in which he endeavored to shoot Anarchists, has been arraigned in court and held in bail for further examination. His paper, the Freiheit, appeared last week with a flaming editorial denying the bed story, and claiming that Most waited in "a dignified way" for the arrest, which was expected. The police of Chicago and New York have been busy raiding Socialist "dens" and making captures of incendiary papers. Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago has impressed on the people of that city the necessity for the maintenance of law and order, and many Socialist meetings have been broken up by the police and the speakers arrested. The whole course of the police since the Anarchist riots reads more like the foreign despatches which used to tell of German or Russian police work, and illustrates the fact that socundrelism is much the same in all countries and needs the same forceful remedies to suppress it. Hereafter it may be possible to realize that there is danger of overdoing the "asylum" business, which has made some of our large cities the refuge for European Anarchists and given them an indifferent welcome as long as their operations were contined to "effete despotisms."

story even more vividly than we can hope to do today.

WARD'S COUNTY RESIDENCE
Sold Under the Hammer at a Big Sacrifice, With all Its Furnishings.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 12.—The beautiful country residence of Ferdinand Ward, the ex-financier, on Strawberry hill, was sold at auction today, together with its elegant furniture and appointments. The grounds comprise about twenty-live acres.

Several New York gentlemen were the most active bidders. The sale was positive, and was under the direction of the Probate Court of Stamford. The real estate was first offered. It started at \$10,000 and rose by easy stages to \$35,000, at which figure it was knocked down to C. Fred Richards of New York, who is connected with the New York Packing and Beiting Company.

The personal property offered consisted of parlor, dining-room and chamber suites, lace curtains positives, ching and glass.

with the Maniae Girl.

NEW YORK, May 16 .- A middle-aged rushed, in scanty clothing, out of a cottage not far from the Inwood railway not far from the Inwood railway station, and ran down the incline toward the Hudson river about 5.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She was Mary Ann Kennedy, the insane daughter of Michael Kennedy, for thirty years flagman at Spuyten Duyvil. Behind her followed, as fast as her lame leg would permit, her aged mother.

"Mike, Mike, stop her!" cried Mrs. Kennedy to her husband, the flagman, who was making purchases in an adjacent grocery.

Before Mr. Kennedy could get to the river bank his insane daughter had plunged into the water, and was wading to where it

nim with her beneath the water, in a grip of death.

Mr. Kennedy had been a good swimmer in his day, but age had enfeebled him and his daughter had a maniac's strength. Neither appeared above the water again. Their bodies were recovered an hour and a half afterward. The lunatic was to have been taken to the Bloomingdale asylum last night. Her father has saved her twice row suiddents.

122 IN ALL KILLED.

Captain Hatfield Fights Geronimo an

Hour and Loses Two Men. Tucson, Ari., May 16.-Information comes from Huachuca that while in pur-suit of Geronimo yesterday Captain Hat-Mr. Justin McCarthy, Home Ruler, believes an appeal to the country will be successful for the measure, as the people are in advance of the House of Commons on the subject.

The Socialist troubles in the United States have been looked upon with something like sausfaction in Vienna and Berlin. The New York Herald correspondent, writing from the latter place, says that "Herr Most can congratulate himself on having dealt a staggering blow at the agitators in Germany." The government has now put in force severe measures against meetings of Socialists in Germany. The Vienna papers are full of abuse of the Anarchist.

The Long-Threatened War

WITH WIG AND STAINED FACE. A Cuban Enters a Store and Hits the

Cashier With an Iron Bar. NEW YORK, May 15 .- William G. Adams, a Cuban who had been in the employ of the be getting that into working order, before he formulates a policy. Meanwhile, the allied fleet blockades the Greek ports, and that is all. The smell of gunpowder is still very remote.

A terrible hurricane swept over Madrid last week, doing immense damage to property, and causing the death of over forty persons, with a long list of wounded.

M. Granet has announced his intention to introduce a resolution in the French Chamber of Deputies providing for the reduction of the rates of postage on newspapers.

The Russian paper Novosti says that the frontier disputes between Russia and China must end in a war between these countries.

The Russian paper Novosti says that the frontier disputes between Russia and China must end in a war between these countries.

The Universal Cable conference began its sessions last week, delegates from twenty-four different states being tresent. M. de Freycinet, the French prime minister, delivered an address of welcome to the delegates, and M. Granet, minister of posts and telegraphs, was elected president, and Senor Albareda, Spanish am lassed of the formulates and china minister.

Damage to Vegetation by a Blizzard.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 17.-The cold wave which at present encircles Chicago exwest. Frost was so heavy in this city that the wooden sidewalks in most places were slippery, and garden plants, such as the coleus, were stripped of their foliage. The damage to crops, and especially to fruits, with the possible exception of cherries, cannot fail to be very severe.

Casoline on the St. Louis Bridge. Sr. Louis, May 17.-An attempt was made last night to burn the East St. Louis apminister of the interior, and M. Valvis minister of justice and premier.

Money for Ex-President Arthur.

Washington, May 15.—The Senate finance committee, through Mr. Miller, have reported a bill to allow Chester A. Athur a credit of 38436 83 in the settlement of his accounts as collector of the port of

Body of a Man.

Mysterious Reappearance of a Citizent Long Since Laid to Rest.

Loving and Kind as of Yore. He Warmly Greets His Son.

PORTLAND, May 13.—The Evening Express of this afternoon will say: Either the grave has given up its dead; the power of

affairs, then there must be one of the best local sensations ever heard of; if, on the other hand, a spirit appeared, if the soul of the departed resumed its discarded body, or if in the likeness of the temporal body the spiritual body was developed, then spiritualism has been given a mighty boom. We have stated only the facts in the case.

Marshal Jones Kills Hon. Frank P. Gray, a Wealthy Lawyer of Atlanta. ATLANTA, Ga., May 16.-The pretty little bloody tragedy, in which Hon. Frank P. Gray, a distinguished lawyer, was shot and Pierre, Dak., May 17.—The Sioux Indians have been "interviewed" on the Dawes bill. This tract of land, involving 7,000,000 acres, is virtually under the control of seven chiefs, who dictate the course of the Indians and shape the policy they pursue. A council was secured with five chiefs, May 3, those present being Hump, chief of the Minnie-Conjoux; Four Bear, of the Blackfeet; Swift Bird of the Two Rattles and Charmer of the Sans Acres. The council was held at the camp of Spotted Tail, one of the leading aids of Sitting Bull in his war against General Custer. The five chiefs present made excellent talks, acknowledging that they were tired of war, and if the white father saw fit that they should reduce their land, they would do so willingly. The full text of the Dawes bill had been explained to them, and it gave satisfaction.

Gray, a distinguished lawyer, was shot and killed by R. L. Jones, the town marshal. Mr. Gray was a man of about 45 years of age and by marriage became one of the wealthiest men in the State. He was noted for his great determination. Some time ago while riding on the street car a fight arose between two passengers. The driver was about to interfere with a car-hook, when Gray, who had been a quiet observer, drew his pistol and commanded fair play. When subsequentiants police for this display of firearms, and if the white father saw fit that they should reduce their land, they would do so willingly. The full text of the Dawes bill had been explained to them, and it gave satisfaction.

intense.
Today about 12.30 several cows collected Today about 12.30 several cows collected in a bunch on Gordon's street, which the marshal attempted to drive away. Gray came up and claimed one of them as his. He picked up a stone, as he claimed, to strike the cow. Jones called out, "Are you going to hit?" following the question with a pistol shot, the builet entering below the left nippie. Gray fell dying. The wounded man lived just thirty minutes. As soon as Jones saw what he had done he made a motion with his pistol to shoot himself, but it was wrenched from him. He then drew a knife and cut himself, when that, too, was wrenched from him. He was then taken to Fulton county jail, where he now is.

TO ISSUE NEW STOCK. The Pennsylvania Railroad Will Soend

\$4,000,000 in Improvements. PHILADELPHIA, May 12.-The Pennsylvania railroad directors today voted to issue \$4,000,000 new stock to provide capital for construction and equipment expenditures during 1886, on main and leased lines and branches, and for completion and extension of new and auxiliary lines, the cost of which is estimated as follows: Construction work, Pennsylvania railroad, branches and leased lines, \$600,000; real estate Pennsylvania railroad branches and leased lines, \$400,000; locomotives, passenger equipment, etc., \$800,000; new construction on branch and auxiliary lines now in operation, \$700,000; and for new branch and auxiliary lines now in operation, \$700,000; and for new branch and auxiliary lines on struction, \$1,500,000. The privilege to be given to shareholders of the company of subscribing at par between June 15 and 30, 1886, for 4 per cent, of their respective holdings. The extra issue makes the total capital of the company about \$98,000,000. capital for construction and equipment ex-

company about \$98,000,000.

No Tax on Butterine, Says the West. Chicago, Mayas.—The proposed tax on butterine has caused quite a commotion in the West, where much of it is manufactured. Said P. D. Armour: "Butter makers in the East expect to have this special legislation, which is hostile to the bigger interests in the West, but won't succeed. The boards of trade at Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Toledo, Clincinnati and elsewhere have already passed resolutions against that kind of favoritism. The Commercial Exchange, a body of wholesale merchants here, and the Merchants' Association, the same sort of organization at Milwaukee, made the same sort of protests yesterday. It won't do. The Western idea of fair play won't permit it.

Black Diphtheria Conquering All. BIG RAPIDS, Mich., May 13.—An epidemic of black diphtheria prevails in Sheridan township, and baffles the skill of the local physicians. In one family sight persons, and in another family seven versons, have died. The State health authorities are investigating the cause of the outbreak.

WASHINGTON, May 17.-A distinguished party of government officials, congressmen and journalists left Washington this morning for a visit to the historical battlefield of Antietam, in Maryland. The excursion party will be absent a couple of days.

AROUND THE FARM

How to Keep a Cow on Two Acres of Land.

Corn Growing-Hop Culture-Shipping Fruit and Vegetables.

ent system of farming, whereby arable and grass land are managed in an intelligent generally assumed that the results from arable as against grass land cannot be compared, so far as the dairy farmer is con-cerned, on account of the additional ex-pense which cultivation of the former in-

and it is quite as likely to be corn as anything else.

Where corn fails on long-cultivated
ground, it is more apt to be because the
mechanical condition of the soil is bad
rather than from lack of plant food. Fertility of one kind corn does need. It is a great
devourer of available nitregen or ammonia.
But this, in soils containing much vegetable matter, is rapidly developed during
summer by frequent cultivation. And yet,
on even the richest soils, a small quantity
of available nitrates, applied at planting
time, will give corn a vigorous start, and

Other Useful Hints Compiled by Our Agricultural Editor.

Agricultural Editor.

The discussion started in this country by Hon. Hiram Smith of Sheboygan Falls. Wis., by his proposition to keep 100 cows on 200 acres of land, has crossed the water, and is receiving earnest attention in Great Britain. Professor Long, a prominent dairy writer of that country, thinks it can be done. In a carefully written article for the Chamber of Agriculture Journal, he considers the question somewhat in detail, as follows:

"One of the most important questions for the dairy farmer to consider is the quantity of land upon which a cow can be profitably kept. The old idea that three acres were essential appears to me to be entirely fallacious, and I hope to show that by a different system of farming, whereby arable and grass land are managed in an intelligent

other grain.

Corn is often planted much too deep. The Corn is often planted much too deep. The young plant loves warmth, and if the seed has been buried two, three or four inches, the shoot is embedded in itto its detriment. Early in the season the soil is always colder than the air, and the closer corn is planted to the surface, provided the soil is compacted around the seed, the better it will grow. Planting too deeply is often one of the difficulties in drilling corn, especially if the field is rolled down after the seed is in. The rolling breaks down the ridges which the drill has made, covering the seed still more deeply, and when rain comes on heavy soil on seed thus covered the crop is stunted for weeks and never fully recovers. In soil made mellow as it should be, half an inch covering of seed corn is better than more. In a dry time this should be pressed down over the seed. If rain comes even this is not important. What is wanted is that the first roots of the corn plant shall start near the surface, to receive the fullest benefit of the sun and warm air. Later in the season, as the ground becomes thoroughly heated and drier, corn roots will run deeper. On heavy soils, however, they should always start near the surface.

Thorough cultivation through the growing season is essential to making a good corn crop. Undoubtedly the teeth of the cultivator cut off many corn roots, but in a growing time these are quickly replaced and even increased in number to utilize the increased amount of plant food which the cultivation supplies. Some indement is

mixed with trifolium, if this plant will grow. If the Italian or annual variety of type grass is used, and it is wished to lay the land down for heavy forage crops for three or four years, the second crop should be allowed to seed and shed before it is cut. Upon the stubble timothy grass and a proportion of cock's-foot and giant brome grass might be harrowed in if the work is accomplished early in September. The land sown with vetches and rye would be cleared at an early period, then dibbled with maize, planted with kohl rabi from plants sown in a seedbed in spring, sown with white turnips or spring vetches. Flus, from early in spring until late in autumn, there would be an abundance of food in succession. The roots, which should be of various kinds, would be sown by the end of April in alternate rows, together with a small quantity of kohl rabi seed.

"Thewinter food of a cow upon an acre and a half of land arranged as mentioned would include fourteen pounds of hay per day, which can be obtained from half an acre in the land of which were covered with them, there was no cultivation, ploughing or the language of the wind plant them, there was no cultivation, ploughing or the language of the wind and I had to use a short ladder in gathering. There was no cultivation, ploughing or the language of the language of the wind arranged as mentioned would include fourteen pounds of hay per day, which can be obtained from half a gray for the condition of the furrow; then mulch with the intersection of t

The state of the control of the cont would be a brought of April matery of kohl rabiseed.

Thewinter food of a cow upon an acre and a half of land arranged as mentioned would a half of land arranged as mentioned would held to four teen pounts of the year of the course of the course of the work of the course of the course, it would not be so great in succeedance of the course, and the course of the course, it would not be so great in succeedance of the course, and the course of the course, and the c

Saturday or Sunday morning. Sunday night shipments generally strike a good market. If More money has been made off the strawberry than any other fruit, considering the time, labor and money involved. The crop rarely fails except through neglect. As to varieties, Wilson is the great berry for commercial purposes. For a local trade, finer flavored fruit, such as the Sharpless, Monarch, Captain Jack, Crescent, etc., have claims to distinction.

Peaches are becoming more important each year as a crop to Southern fruit-growers. Thousands of acres in most of the Southern States, especially Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, northern Louisiana and northern Texas, are eminently adapted to you would be the southern that the support of the southern than the support of the

nessee, missispip, northern Douisiana and northern Texas, are eminently adapted to peach growing. One-third bushel boxes are advised. In packing, set the box on the edge (not on the flat), place the fruit in rows along the edge of the box and fill up carefully. Let the cover press lightly on the

at along the edge of the box and fill up carefully. Let the cover press lightly on the fruit in nailing it on.

The pear, when properly managed, is an excellent shipper. It should be packed in the regular peach-box, but when the business is conducted on an extended scale, as it is in the East, the barrel is the most economical for general use. Gather this fruit when fully grown, but before it is fully colored.

Cucumbers threve best in ventilated boxes or barrels. The improved white spine is a variety that has proven satisfactory for commercial or shipping purposes. If cut instead of pulled from the vine both cucumber and vine will be benefited thereby.

Green pease heat readily in large packages. Neat, ventilated, one-third bushel boxes make a good package. Pack string beans the same as pease.

Generally speaking, the proper time to gather and pack tomatoes is when this fruit it full grown and beginning to color. Ripe for stock should not be sent on long shipments. When picked before full grown tomatoes are liable to rot. The regular peach box (one-third bushel) should be used. The Acme is a favorite in most markets. Livingston's Perfection is another popular variety.

(The World.

Which is the Safest Way to Hive a

Which is the Safest Way to Hive a

Swarm? When a swarm is seen to be issuing I take a little wire cage to the swarming colony, and usually find the queen just in front of the hive trying to fly. The open end of the wire cage is put over her, when she immediately crawls up into it and is shut in. diately crawls up into it and is shut in. Then, as soon as the swarm is all out, I close the entrance of the oid colony and turn it round facing the opposite direction and two or three feet from where it stood. I then place my hive for the new swarm on the oid stand and put the caged queen in it on top of the frames under the quilt, and the work is cone. This occupies from three to five minutes. By this time another swarm or two may be issuing, when they can be treated in the same way on the double quick. By this short and easy matched I have hived eight or ten swarms in about feral rule that thorough cultivation of corn is beneficial. Except at earing time, when severe drought prevails, a day's work with horse and cultivator among the corn is worth more than any other work which the same force can possibly do on the farm.—
[The Cultivator.

I believe hops can be grown cheaper than generally supposed—that the cost of setting poles, cultivating, phosphate, hoeing and hilling, manure and drawing, wear and breakage on poles, can be done away with. The soil best adapted to hop growing, as understand it, is a level bottom, rich, black, loose and open, on the edge of a creek, stream or river, and if overflowed occasionally all the better. If this land is growing up in small trees, seedlings, let a two-horse plough be run amongst them at the distance apart wanted for rows, then crossed at right angles: let the hop vines be planted in the angles, and if a small tree is growing near the angle, the vine may be trained to it. When there are no trees in the angles one can be placed alongside the vine and all others grubbed up. The bop vine will grow alongside and climb the small tree, neither hurting the other. If the trees are too tall, cut off the centre shoot, leaving all side brenches for the missor.

and the words would now have to be done by this continued, the only possibility of cultaring a penuncative result lies in the continued that the continued of the continued that the continued of the continued of

off for miles, and can therefore be raised only on large farms, or where there is room for them. The best variety is the large bronze, which sometimes attains the weight of forty pounds when 2 years old, though such weight is rather an exception. A cross of the wild and bronze gives a very hardy turkey, and it the eggs are hatched under common hens with a few chicks as companions, the little turks can be encouraged to roost with the other fowls, and will lose much of their inclination to wander. Turkey, better than apple and pear frees; and cherry trees the least so ot all.

Lutter from Bibened Creem.

All the fine, high-priced butter in this maket is made from ripened cream. The highest flavor and aroma can be brought out in no other way. Butter made from while the consumer who must choose between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of dairy butter and the attractive part of of dairy butter and the attractive part of other miles of the choicest makes of butter will not buy oleomargarine, while the consumer who must choose between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of dairy butter and the attractive part of other will be attractive part of other miles that the consumer who must choose between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of dairy butter and the attractive part of other will be attracted by the part of other will be attracted by the part of the part of the consumer who must choose between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of the choicest makes of butter will not buy oleomargarine, while the consumer who must choose between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of the choices between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of the choices between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of the choices between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of the choices between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of the choices between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of the choices the parcel of the choic panions, the little turks can be elecottraged to roost with the other fowls, and will lose much of their inclination to wander. Turkeys are always profitable, as they require no care after they have passed the critical period, and although the strictest attention is necessary with them when they are young, when matured they endure greater cold and exposure than any other class of poultry; yet they give the best results when properly cared for. They are subject to both roup and cholera, but as they are in the fields the greater portion of their time, they do not come so frequently as other poultry in contact with filth and other causes of disease. While large flocks cannot be conveniently kept by every one, yet a few should be raised on all farms.—[Rural New Yorker.

South Carolina Rock-Kainit.

these several varieties were applied to showed conclusively that the money I had spent for ammoniated fertilizer was all thrown away. My first good set of clover was obtained after having applied acid phosphate on the wheat in the fall.

My mode of application now is to sow 200 to 250 pounds broadcast, harrow and roll in advance of seeding the wheat. I have devised a contrivance to sow the fertilizer, harrow and roll at the same time. The harrow is then detached, a drill attachment placed in position, the wheat seeded, and 200 to 250 pounds more of the fertilizer applied broadcast.

I use from 400 to 500 pounds per acre, making two applications of equal quantity one immediately before and the other at the time of seeding. This I find produces better results than where the fertilizer is applied all at one time, or through drill hoes. The proportion of acid rock to kainit is 1700 to 300 pounds (1700 pounds of acid, ulated rock and 300 pounds of kainit making the ton), a pure article, not adulterated with gypsum, which is often done, and the purchaser gets almost exclusively sulphate of lime, in which case the result of its application is, of course, very unsatisfactory.

The plan I have adopted, which enables me to secure the best sets of clover, is to harrow the wheat, sow the clover seed and roll as early in the spring as the weather will permit. This should be done only when the land is dry enough to work without causing it to bake. I use the machine above reterred to, with grass seed and harrow attachments. My fields are now well set in grass, and to increase its growth I have never used anything equal to an application of from 200 to 300 pounds of crude kainit per acre, sowed broadcast as early in the spring as possible,—[Country Gentleman.]

tween the price of genuine gill-edge outler and the inferior product of some badly managed dairy.

The consumer whose taste has been educated up to the use of the choicest makes of butter will not buy oleomargarine, while the consumer who must choose between the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of dairy butter and the attractive pat of butterine, will often in self-defence purchase the latter. It is the sin of many dairies to spoil good milk in producing bad butter. The city and town consumers of butter are more particular as to quality now than they were years ago, and our average dairymen should bestir themselves to improve the quality of their product up to the standard demanded by the best trade.

South Carolina Rock—Kaint.

I am anxious to learn from some one who has tested the matter practically, whether has tested the matter practically, whether the found that does not have its complement of it. Formerly the supply of green continued to the highest quality. The motion of the found that does not have its complement of it. Formerly the supply of green continued to the highest quality. The motion of the found that does not have its complement in the found that does not have its complement of it. Formerly the supply of green continued to the highest quality. The motion of the centrifugal machine is expensed to a butter product of the highest quality. The motion of the centrifugal machine is expensed to a butter product of the highest quality. The motion of the centrifugal machine is expensed to a butter product of the highest quality. The motion of the centrifugal machine is expensed to a butter product of the highest quality. The motion of the centrifugal machine is expensed to a butter product of the highest quality. The motion of the centrifugal machine is expensed to a butter product of the highest quality. The motion of the centrifugal machine is expensed to a butter or high corn. Sweet corn has become so common that a large corn has become so common that the corn has become so common that a large corn has become so common that a large the form high the corn. It is great for most product the profuse of sweet corn as well as monators and other vegetables. By indicious selections are all the opinions of these two eminent gentlements. I can avail myself of the practical experience of Mr. Cane that we can allow the contributions of the centrifugal machine is expensed to the supply of the centrifugal machine is expensed to the supply of the centrifugal machine is expensed to the supply of the centrifugal machine is expensed to the supply of the centrifugal machine is expensed to the supply of the centrifugal machine is expensed to the supply of the centrifugal machine is expensed to the contribution of th looked when the other excellent qualities are taken into consideration. It is fit for use about two weeks after the Cory. Stowell's Evergreen and the Egyptian are excellent late varieties. By planting early, medium and late varieties at the same time, a succession may be had throughout the season. Several days' time can be gained with early sweet corn by planting in a hothed or greenhouse about two weeks before the soil is suitable for planting in the field. The plants can be transplanted nearly as easily as calbage plants. The Husband.

and those equally as earnest in advocacy o shallow ploughing; of them it may be said both are right and both are wrong. The depth of ploughing should be regulated largely by the character and condition of the soil; and so when an esteemed contemporary advises its readers that "ploughing should be as deep as possible" without a suggestion touching the kind or condition of soil we think that the former should depth of ploughing for a crop of corn. This suggests also another point to be considered in the consideration of the question, and that is the crop that is to be grown. Thus if a sandy loam was to be planted to potatoes it would be considered the height of folly to plough shallow for a crop of potatoes. As a general rule we have had better success with potatoes from planting them to a good depth, and especially so upon a soil that was inclined to be dry. Buton the other hand, if the soil was inclined to be wet, we should avoid this, unless we used a good supply of coarse, strawy manure ungood supply of coarse, strawy manure un-der the soil. A very sensible view of the question of depth of ploughing would seem

able, may be palatable for a day or two, but

tween the sour, rancid, badly worked parcel of dairy butter and the attractive pat of butterine, will often in self-defence purchase the latter. It is the sin of many dairies to spoil good milk in producing bad butter. The city and town consumers of butter are more particular as to quality now than they were years ago, and our awards dairymen should bestir themselves to improve the quality of their product up to the standard demanded by the best trade.

Sweet Corn.

This has become one of the necessities of the kitchen garden. A few years ago it was only in very rare instances that sweet corn was grown in the farmer's garden; but now it is rare indeed that a garden can be found that does not have its complement of fit. Formerly the supply of green corn was obtained from the field corn. Sweet treath, other than a twenty but now it is rare indeed that a garden can be found that does not have its complement of fit. Formerly the supply of green corn was obtained from the field corn. Sweet treath, other has be for a day or two, but it soon commences to change, and in a few days shows signs of rancidity. Butter made from sweet cream, just skimmed, lacks of the soon commences to change, and in a few days shows signs of rancidity. Butter made from sweet cream, just skimmed, lacks of the symmetry in such says of the may be shows signs of rancidity. Butter made from sweet cream, just skimmed, lacks of the symmetry in such says of the says of the sadopted by the best dairy may be the says of the latter. The says of the sadopted by the best dairy may be the says of the says of the standard demanded by the best dairy may be the says of the latter. The says of the says of

and late varieties. By planting early, men a succession may be had throughout the season. Several days' time can be gained with early sweet corn by planting in a hotted or greenhouse about two weeks before the soil is suitable for planting in the field. The plants can be transplanted nearly as easily as cabbage plants.—[The Husbandman.

The Denth to Plough.

Upon the matter of ploughing there has been a difference of opinion, and one that is likely to continue to exist. There have been warm advocates of deep ploughing and those equally as earnest in advocacy of shallow ploughing; of them it may he said.

There is one fact about the growth of corn that I am satisfied many are not aware of. cal results may be of benefit to some of the readers of your valuable journal. The fact that I make reference to is this: From the roots of the cornstalk protrude two sets of fibres as rootlets. The lower set is for the nourishment and growth of the stalk; the growth of the stalk. It is evident that this method of procedure would defeat the very object aimed at—the increased size or number of the ears. When the corn is but a few makes in height, before the roots have had time to spread, deep ploughing with a shovel hoe may be proper, indeed beneficial, but after the roots have become farreaching, cultivation with a cultivator or harrow, in our judgment, and in this view we are sustained by the most successful corn raisers, should be used to stir the surface of the soil.

"Let me tell you a good little story about a young man down our way," said a Brownville gentleman the other day. "The hero of the story is a well-known citizen of Tecumseh. He was married not long ago, and started on a Southern wedding trip. When the train stopped at Topeka for dinner a waiter rushed out and began pounding a gong. The young man from Tecumseh, thinking it was intended for a charivari, rushed up to him and exclaimed, 'Hold on, there! How did you fellows down here get on to this racket? Stop her! I'll set 'em up for the boys.'"

Wouldn't Run Any Risks. (Chicago Rambler.)
Mrs. Mimosa—Now, Johnnie, go and kiss your little sweetheart and make up.

Johnnie-No'm. I won't.

Mrs. Mimosa-Go and tell her how much you love her and how sorry you are.

Johnnie-Guess not. Pa says he got into a breach of promise case by tellin' a girl that, and had to marry the old thing. I ain't runnin' no risks, I ain't.

Hill's Flatr & WhisterDye—Bl'k & brown,50c Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute,25c Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure, 50c

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2 20

GIBBONS' RISTORY OF ROME, 5 vols., will

e sent with The Globe one year for \$3.25; or will \$7.50 each. It is 24x32 inches in size, be given Free for nine subscribers and \$9. HANS ANDERSEN'S POPULAR STORIES, 4 vols., will be sent with The Globs one year for \$2.25; or will be given Free for five subscribers

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820 pages, will be sent with The Globe one year for \$4; or will be given Free for eight subscribers and \$8. ROBINSON CRUSOE, an edition de luxe, print

on exquisite paper, with sixteen illustrations by Thomas Stothard, R. A., with an introduction by Austin Dobson, will be sent with The Globe one

year for only \$1.55. AGENTS will be allowed their Regue lar Cash Commission on the Newspaper ordered with a Book, but none on the

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS.

GROWING PLUMP.

The Pleasant Art of Making Lean People Stout.

Lethods by Which Gaunt Girls May could be desired than George Goldie, director of athletics of the New York Athletic become Plump and Pleasing.

"In nearly all cases where the person is not the victim of an emaciating disease—tabes, for instance—I should say yes, and even the sick are curable if they have not too much medical advice. But it is undemable that there are those in whom leanness is hereditary, and even those in whom it seems to be an unconquerable condition without any inherited predisposition. An astrologic friend of mine says that it is due to the influence of the planet under which such persons were born. If erget which planet it is that has such an effect, but no matter, it was not in the ascendant when you and I came into the world. Sarah Bernhardt probably got the full benefit of it. It is said that she can pare apples with her collar bones.

That Will Bring Harrowing Remorse. and cherish no projects that involve the fever and anxiety of ambition, to sleep much and well, to be calm in waking hours

things. Almost anything and all he can

smile upon their ill-advised ambition for corpulence, and I should advise them to let well enough alone. But, even if fat is not attainable, the most meagre man can generally work a beneficial improvement in his outlines, and at the same time greatly benefit himself otherwise, by putting muscle on his bones. To do that he must resort to judicious exercise."

Before dismissing the consideration of liet as a principal means to the end of fat accumulation, it will be interesting to see what Dr. Withelm Ebstem of the Royal University at Goettingen has written on the subject. He says:

"People who are in the habit of eating popiously and luxuriously and also indulge in alcoholic drinks, and who, at the same time, do not perform much physical or mental work, are apt to gather much fat. Another favorable condition for fatty deposit we find in a quiet life, which is not disturbed by violent emotions and passions.

That physical rest, under thost unfavorable conditions of life, favors corpulence, is shown by people who become very corpulent during many years spent in prison. In the same way deficiency of sunlight favors fatty deposition.

There can be no doubt whatever about the fact that corpulence is often inherited from parents, and even grandparents.

But in the great majority of all cases of corpulence (or obesity) it must be admitted that they are lence is often inherited from parents, and even grandparents. But in the great majority of all cases of corpulence (or obesity) it must be admitted that they are caused, more or less, by a deficient proportion of the quantity of nurition to the process of digestion and assimiliation; or, in plainer words, people who eat more and oftener than they digest easily and well, are apt and likely to get too fat. It is certain, beyond doubt, that albuminates create fat Some authorities claim that 100 per cent. fat. But we also know today that Liebig was mistaken when he thought that hydro-carbons (sugar, starch and their products, like alcohol, participate in the creation of fat. But while they do not directly take any part in it, they help indirectly. When there is a large provision of albuminates (meat, milk. eggs, flour, beaus, etc.) the hydro-parbons, like sugar, slochol, etc., increase the leposit of fat out of the albumen. The reason or this is that they contain a large amount

of oxygen, and are thereby decomposed in the body into water and carbonates, and in so doing protect a part of the albumen against complete destruction. Fat, on the contrary, decomposes very slowly into water and carbonate, and therefore does not favor the deposit of fat out of the albuminates (like meat), because such albuminates, with much supply of fat, decompose completely, without leaving any fat behind."

No better adviser concerning

The Use of Exercise

Club, who has long been a champion gen-eral athlete, and who has kept himself in such good trim, by exercise, that in twenty-five years he has not grown to look or feel Muscle, Better Than Mere Fat, in a day older. It is his firm belief that a man

the Reach of All.

The Reach of All.

New York Sun.]

Incomprehensible and improbable as the fact will naturally seem to fat men, there are in the community persons who desire to become fat, who desplore their macilient pright, and yoarn for adapose tissue. Representatives of the unsatisfied but enviable army of lantern jave beseach the Sun for such wise counsel in their behalf as has already been accorded to the corpolent for change of their condition. Some of them say that they have stried in all possible ways to get fat, and are still conspicuous by their marcidity. An emment physician, to whom this question has been submitted. "Can lean persons be made fat?" replied:

"In nearly all cases where the person is not the victim of an emaciating disease—tabes, for instance—I should as yes, and even the sick are curable if they have not too much medical advice. But it is undemable that there are those in whom leanness is hereditary, and even those in whom it is even the seems to be an unconquerable condition without any inherited predisposition. An astrologic friend of mine says that it is due to the influence of the planet inder which such pares of the planet it is that has such an effect, but no matter, it was not in the ascendant when you and I came into the world. Sanh Bernhardt probably got the full benefit of it. It is said that she can pare apples with her collar bones. probably got the full beneath of it. It is said that she can paro apples with her collar bones.

"As a rule, those who are obstinately lean are persons of nervous, restless disposition, whose chronic inquietude is an insurmountable oostacle to their acquisition of adipose tissue, no matter what or how much they eat or drink. Nothing is so good a promoter of healthy fat as contented piacidity of soul and easy, restful lite. The man who worries about things always is liable to look like a starveling. A primary requisite, then, for the lean man who wishes to mould his straight lines and angles into seemly curves is to take the world easy, be guilty of nothing

That Will Bring Harrowing Economic or Give a Man Weight.

even of good fat. Some men, indeed, you cannot make stout by any course of treat-ment, just as there are others who cannot sary—and imbue his soul with a cheerful sary—and imbue his soul with a cheerful faith that everything is for the best, and it is a very delightful world that he lives in. Thus far, perhaps, the bachelor has better chances than the husband, but in the rest of the treatment they are equal.

"The next thing to consider is diet. In a general way, I should say that it would be a good idea to almost wholly reverse the dietetic system prescribed, for the reduction of corpulence, consuming just the things that far was exceedingly stone. His far made him slow, logy in his movements and lazy. He determined to get rid of it, and no human being ever labored more energetically for an end than he did. He dieted, exercised constantly and took every possi-

one, proper regulations of the being applied to each case snitable to the end in view. I would not advise Turkish or Russian baths for a lean man, but plain, ordinary baths, at summer heat, say 65° to 70°, after exercise, followed by friction enough To Keep the Skin Healthy.

coveted rotundity.

"Of course he should exercise just enough to keep him healthful, to cultivate an appetite that he may ear more and to promote digestion that that which he eats may do him good. Not for him the long, tiresome trot in flanners, the ever unsatisfied hunger and thirst, the not baths, steaming and vigorous rubbing down of the pinguid person. All he has to do is to study his comfort. All the man who intelligently undertakes to get fat has before him an existence that is to be envied."

To Keep the Skin Healthy.

Weak tea doesn't do any particular harm or any good either in the matter of taking on kesh. In training, cold weak tea seems to have rather a beneficial effect on the throat sometimes, but the usefulness of it is not conspicuous enough to constitute it any part of my system. I would rather see it used in the man who intelligently undertakes to get fat has before him an existence that is to be envied."

Another medical man, discussion that the man discussion of the pinguid person. All the hast do do is to study his comfort. All the man who intelligently undertakes to get fat has before him an existence that is to be envied."

to Honor a Supreme Court Judge. (Washington Special in the Cincinnati Commer-

cial.i
In connection with the approaching marriage of Justice Stanley Matthews and Mrs. centre of the ceiling is a grand fresco, by

All PALACE

All PALACE

All Committee of the second production of the second flowers of the second production of the seco

nal ornament. Sixteen Doric pillars lend dignity to the design of the portico. The brownstone steps leading to the portico are each thirteen feet long and composed of one slab.

Ascending the steps yesterday the press representatives found themselves before an imposing doorway 0 feet in width by 14 m height, with doors of polished oak and panels of wrought bronze. The massive appearance of the doors made the ease with which they swung back a matter of surprise, which was increased by the first glimpse of the palatial halls within caught from the vestibule. The floor of the vestibule was constructed in the most elaborate and tasteful manner of mosaic, the walls wainscoted with rich Numidean marble and the vaulted roof,

Studden with Beautiful Mosaics, within which and of which was on one side.

within which and of which was on one side the inscription:
Come in the evening or come in the morning,
Come when you're looked for or come without
warning.

warning.

The text was in old English letters made of the mosaic and set in a wreath of flowers wrought in the same manner. To offset this hospitable greeting the other side of the vestibale bore the following inscription, worked in the same astute manner:

richness of the surroundings, while a mantel of noble proportions, elaborate with its Persian tiles, still further invests the apartment with oriental character. The room is lighted by four Moorish lanterns suspended from the ceiling and studded with jewel glass. The

Mirrors Are Set in Ebony and Gold.

to the first was ear more and to promote the treatment of the control of the cont

Gold Relief Ornament. All round the palatial room runs a frieze divided into panels and paintings, by the celebrated T. V. Gallend of Paris. In the In connection with the approaching marriage of Justice Stanley Matthews and Mrs.

Mary K. Theaker the papers have gotten some of the points very far astray from the some of the points very far astray from the facts. Judge Theaker died two years ago at Deer Park, Md., and he was a congressman from Ohio and not from Michigan, He same arrists, representing "The Dawn", and a full of beautifully executed figures the some arrists, representing the same principle in the same arrists, resplendent with one stitute the quite house party that will winter a state that the distance of the same principle in the same principle in the same arrists, resplendent with one stitute the quite house party that will winter as a sincer and earnest pression with the curtains. The chandle of the carried state of the same arrists, resplendent with one state would be a same principle the same principle in the same principle

when the fleet rose out of the root to the top of the water with all the men in the post of the water with all the men in the came a good deal more which the narrate had forgotten. The men tried to shout the giant and teil him what it was the wanted, but their voices were too weak, an he could not hear a word they said. A length he lifted them up to his ear in he had, and a whole boat's cree marched in at the hole, and were ever such a long way up inside, and then they all shouted together and told his they had come from their king to ask his for a hair of his head. So at last he was able to hear whateven then seemed to his only a whisper. Unlike his kind, the gian was apparently asgood-natured as he was big—he gave them the hair, lifted them bad to the sea, where the hair, when put or board the fleet, nearly sank it, after which he puffed out his cheeks and gave a tremendous blow, which carried the fleet straight home hundreds of miles at one go."

dent the other evening.

"Of course, of course," replied the President absently, looking out of the window abstractedly and wondering why the grass looked so much greener this spring than

he press clims, and rich red, black and gold portieres finish the embellishments of the apartment.

Adjoining the smoking-room is young Mr. it is the rains the wainstorting railed to the wall, with spikes. Bear and tiger skins furnish the wainstorting railed to the wall, with spikes. Bear and tiger skins furnish the pilotters to be marked and policity.

The building will be turned over to Mr. Flood today by the decorators, and will be soon occupied by the family. The cost of the mansion is kept a profound secret, but it must have run well into the millions, as it is in some respects the equal of several European palaces of mighty potentates.

A Burmese Fairy Story.

Soul. Old 63 seemed to be in uncommon spirits, too, for she was sliding right and making no two with a heavy train, and making no the suspenting her period of the conductor had been the wainstorting railed to the wall, with spikes. Bear and tiger skins furnish the wainstorting railed to the wall, with spikes. Bear and tiger skins furnish the wall scotting railed to the wall, with spikes. Bear and tiger skins furnish the wall scotting railed to the wall will be the wall scott be came forward and carried to the wall will be turned over to Mr. Flood today by the decorators, and will be seen to the minutes and the conductor had in a stop about the came for ward and carried to the wall will be turned over to Mr. Flood today by the decorators, and will be seen to the apartment, and make it in room to the came for ward and carried to the wall will be turned over to Mr. Flood today by the decorators, and will be seen to the came for ward and carried to the wall wall the conductor had been to be supported to be well and the wall throughly the wall wall throughly the wall throughly throughly the wall throughly throug

"You've got to die with me!" he screamed, as he clutched my arms, and I'm not exaggerating a bit when I tell you that his eyes looked like coals of fire.

I was by far the stronger man of the two, but in his first rush he dashed me about in a dreadful way, and I'm had almost pulled me to the steps before I called up my muscle. Then I did my best to save him. He was bound to go off, and I was bound to prevent, and as we pulled and tugged at each other the train was running so close to a mile a minute that none of the passengers cared to reduce the fraction. I think our struggle lasted about five minutes. I was gradually drawing him back into the tender, and was wondering how I could secure him, when he suddenly slut his teeth on my right wrist and bit and tore like a dog. I had to let go my clutch, and as I did so he turned and leaped off, uttering a cry which rang in my ears for weeks after.

It was high time the steam was shut off. As I afterward learned every passenger was hanging on and praying to heaven for the like a course to the first trace for the seat in Values has been equally remarkable in other parts of the city.

It was from the city.

Speaking of Jones," said a Comstocker in the office of the Palace, the Nevada senator being under discussion—"speaking of Jones," asked a cut-rate tourist in search of information.

"Why?" asked a cut-rate tourist in search of information.

Ecause he trust of office of t

It was high time the steam was shut off. As I afterward learned every passenger was hanging on and praying to heaven, for the dullest of them knew that something had happened on the locomotive. I brought her to a standstill as soon as possible, and when the conductor reached the cab we backed up to look for poor Bob's body. We found it about two miles back, and it was a shocking sight.

Tran the train into Dayton, and we had scarcely come to a standstill before I was

scarcely come to a standstill before I was soized with a chill, and had to be helped to the hotel. I was just clean broken down under the mental strain, and it was plump six weeks before I crept out of my bed. I was determined appears to the complete the mental strain. was determined never to step foot on an engine, but when health came back I got my nerve again, and the result was that I finished my apprenticeship, and took the other side of the cab.

A RUN FOR LIFE. Flying Along the Rail With a Wild Engine Close Rehind.

I had a run out to Columbus, Ohio, ten or twelve years ago, and several things conspired to bring about the incident I am about to relate. I had a passenger run of nine hours, beginning at 7 o'clock p. m. For nearly three years I had a locomo-

nine hours, beginning at 7 o'clock p. m. For nearly three years I had a locomotive named after a railroad official, "Ben Davis," and I got to know that piece of machinery better than any man ever knew his horse. You may buy two watches of the same make, of the same jeweller, at the same time, and while one will keep excellent time and give good satisfaction, the other will have off spells. It is the same with two locomotives. While "Ben Davis" would make regular trips day atter day for months without giving me the least trouble or wanting a cent's worth of repairs, other locomotives from the same shop were in the hands of the repairers as often as out on the road.

One of our freight engineers was a man named George Roby. He came on to our road from some line in New England, and gave good satisfaction for about three months. Then whiskey got the better of him, and he went to the dogs. One day, after his fireman had brought the train into Columbus, with Roby drunk and asleep on the floor of the cab, he gothis blue envelope. The idea somehow lodged in his head that the officials were down on him, and he swore he would have revenge for being discharges. One afternoon he turned up down the road and was noticed to be drink ing, heavily, and to have the bearing of a man bent on some desperate deed. This was at a station eighteen miles from Columbus, and on a gloomy April evening. I was due there at 7.28, and it was a two-minute stop. A mixed freight always side-tracked there for us to pass, and then followed us down the line.

Well, I was there on this special evening on time, as usual, having baggage, express, and three coaches. It began to drizzle just

Well, I was there on this special evening on time, as usual, having baggage, express, and three coaches. It began to drizzle just before we reached the station, and I saw that we were in for a dark night and a slippery track. I did not see Roby, nor did any one tell me that he had shown up there. I noticed that the freight train was unusually long and that it was pulled by one of the biggest engines on the road. Three or four people got off, and perhaps as many got on, and we were off on the second. It was a run of seven miles to the next stop, and my schedule was thirty-seven miles an hour. We had not yet come to a standstill at the next stop when the telegraph operator, whose face was as white as snow ran alongside, and called to me: called to me:
"There's a wild engine behind you-for

The meaning mean combon terms.

The most way may not combon terms of a continue to a most with a continue to a continue to a most with a continue to a c

wars ago, when I was sheriff over in Shasta county. It was a rosster of a day, and I was returning on horseback from a hunt for some sluice robbers. I was slowly following a faint mountain trail, and the sun was just baking me and the horse was in a lather. I came under the shade of a big rock, and thought it would be pleasant to get off and have a smoke. I sat down on a cool boulder, cut a pipeful from my plug, filled my pipe, and felt for a match. Well, Joe, there wasn't a match anywhere in my pockets. I scarched and searched, but there was no match. I tell you, Joe, I felt worse over that disappointment than I've done since when the market has gone back on me and hit me for a hundred thousand at a clip. But while I sat there on that boulder wrapped in gloom, what d'ye suprose my eye suddenly fell on? A match, by heaven, laying on the trail not six feet away from me! I used it—though I was a little afraid to touch it at first—and had my smoke. So you needn't werry about how this political fight is going to come out. A man for whom Providence will go to the trouble of providing a match for a smoke in the wilds of the Sierra Nevadas, where man's foot scarcely ever treads, isn't likely to get left when it comes to a commonplace fittle thing like being elected to the United States Senate.

"Ever since that time," concluded the Comstocker, "I've never refused a dollar to the Comstocker, "I've never ref "Ever since that time," concluded the Comstocker, "I've never refused a dollar to a parson, and have generally done my best, in a quiet, unobtrusive way, to make my-self solid with the people who have the pull or Providence." on Providence.'

The Ocean Bed. [Waif.1] The bed of the ocean is to an enormous ex-

tent covered with lava and pumice stone. Still more remarkable is it to find the floor of the ocean covered in many parts with the dust of the meteorites. These bodies whirl about in the heavens like miniature comets, and are for the most part broken into innumerable tragments. We are all familiar with the heavenly visitants as shooting stars, but it has been only lately discovered that this cosmic dust forms layers at the bottom of the deepest seas. Between Honolulu and Tahitt, at the depth of 2350 fathoms, over two miles and a half, a vast layer of this material exists. Falling upon land this impairable dust is undistinguishable; but accumulating for centuries in the sea depths it forms a wondrous story of continuous bombardment of this planet by cometary bodies.

A Libel on the Pead.

Should read:

Correspondence.

FAIRHAVEN, Conn., May 10,

To the Checker Editor of The Globe:
DEAR SIR.—May not this be a weat in game No. 2087 (Var. 1) eighteenth black men, 1 and 12; black kings, 32; white men, 5, 20 and 28; white men, 5, 20 and 28; white ward. My play follows:

28. 24 20.16 24.20 14.10 32.28-1 18.14 tent covered with lava and pumice stone. A Libel on the Dead.

(Congregationalist.)
The new story, Living or Dead, alleged to be by the late Hugh Conway, is said by the Publishers' Weekly, to be really the work of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Williams, known in literary circles as Comyns Carr and Alice Comyns Carr, who were Conway's partners in turning his novels into dramas, and who have written this story upon the basis of a short sketch left by him. The practice of producing novels in the names of dead authors is declared to be on the increase, and very properly is termed "scandalous."

"There's a wild engine behind you—for heav—"
her an back to the conductor, and in ten seconds that official rushed up and shouted to me:

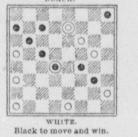
"It's a runaway engine—pull out at once!"
He yelled "All aboard!" sprang for the steps of a car, and away we went, some of the people getting off or on being flung down as they jostled each other. After we lown as they jostled each other. After we lown as they jostled each other. After we lown as they jostled each other. After we low the mention of the bear and mow them down in front of the bar.

Maybe it Was the Jersey Variety.

(Estelline Bell.)

A Montana paper speaks of the lightning striking a prominent citizen just as he was coming out of a saloon. That thunderbolt may have been waiting for years to get at him; the only way the electric fluid will ever get a smite at many Montana men will be to go right in and mow them down in front of the bar.





Came No. 2092-"Single Corner." Played at the Boston Chess and Checker Unb, 122 Water street, between Messrs. B. F. Pinkham and Edwin A. Durgin. Pink

F. Pinkham and Edwin A. Durgin. Pinkham's move;

11. 15 27. 24 5. 14 20. 11 10. 15
122. 18 9. 14 26. 22 7. 16 6. 10
15. 22 18. 0 17. 26 8. 3 14. 17
25. 18 5. 14 31. 22 32. 27 7. 11
8. 11 32. 27 14. 17 14. 9 15. 18
11 32. 27 14. 17 14. 9 15. 18
29. 25 1 5 22. 18 6. 10 11. 15
4. 8 24. 19-1 17. 22 9. 6 18. 23
24. 20 15. 24 19. 15 2. 9 15. 24
10. 15 28. 19 16. 19 13. 6 22. 26
12. 16 27. 24 19. 24 6. 2 26. 31
21. 17 10. 14 18. 14 23. 14. 24. 28.
8. 12 22. 18 28. 32 3. 7 31. 27
17. 13 3. 7 23. 18 16. 19 28. 32
17. 10 18. 19 12. 16 2. 6 Drawn.
(Var. 1.)

In another game Mr. Durgin varied here with:
30. 25 15. 24 19. 15 22. 25 24. 20
14. 17. 28. 19 11. 18. 27. 24 17. 21
3. 7 22. 18 12. 16 3. 8 14. 23
3. 7 22. 18 12. 16 3. 8 14. 23
3. 7 22. 18 12. 16 3. 8 14. 23
3. 7 22. 18 12. 16 3. 8 14. 23
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3. 7 22. 18 12. 16 3. 8 14. 23
3. 7 22. 18 12. 16 3. 8 14. 23
3. 7 22. 18 12. 16 3. 8 14. 23
3. 7 22. 18

19..15 22..25 24..20
11..18 27..24 17..21
20..11 16..20 23..18
12..16 3..8 14..23
11..8 20..27 26..19
18..22 31..24 Drawn.
8.. 3 25..30

Came No. 2093-"Double Corner." Played at the Boston Chess and Checker

End game, 19.16 11.18 27.23 31..6 17..3 12..19 14..9 18..27 2..9 W.Wins, 18.15 5..14 Erratum—In position No. 1245, by Mr. Harrison, man on 10 should be a king.
Score in the match of thirty games, for \$50 a side, between Wright and Reed, should read:

Reed..... 3 Wright..... 0 Drawn ... 25 FAIRHAVEN, Conn., May 10, 1886.

To the Checker Editor of The Globe: DEAR SIR .- May not this be a weak spot in game No. 2087 (Var. 1) eighteenth move, black men, 1 and 12; black kings, 18 and 32; white men, 5, 20 and 28; white king. 19; Mr. Smith moves 20..16, losing for white. I start 28..24 and find no move

(Var. 1.) 1... 6 18..15-2 15... 6 32...27 5... 1 1..10 20..16 (Var. 2.) (Var. 2.) 6..10 6..10 17..22 32..28 12..19 1.. 6 14..17 7..11 19..16 24..15 10..14 10.. 7

MILAN, Erie County, O., May 7, 1886.
Charles F. Barker, 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.:
DEAR SIR—Will you please insert the folfowing in The Boston Globe: I would
like to play a few games of checkers by correspondence with some amateur player.
FRANK A. MAESH.

K. PRICE.

Important to Spring Poets.

[London Globe.]

Rhythmical poetry must needs be in verse of some sort, but verse need not be poetry. What rhythmical poetry is in essence, the critics have not yet agreed to say: but, roughly speaking, it may be described as the language of imagination and of passion, as opposed to verse which is the vehicle merely of lancy and of feeling. Many can attain to the latter; the former is open only to the few. The one is the natural expression of poetic genius; the other is that of the natures which can lay claim only to poetic sentiment.

has excited intense interest in draught of cles is evidenced by the fact of so many eminent exponents of the game visiting the scene of the conflict. Amongst the most conspicuous visitors were Mr. J. Wyllie (champion of the world), Mr. J. Smith (champion of England), Messrs. Richmond. C. Rogers, J. Hedley, F. Dunne (draughts editor of the Weekly Supplement), J. White chess editor of the Supplement). Dr. Jack of Warrington, Messrs. Birkenshaw, Horsfall and numerous other players of "light and leading." Mr. William Bownas acts as time-keeper and referee, and Mr. J. Hedley as stakeholder. All the openings in Janvier's Anderson (twenty-three in number) are played, each player having the black pieces Sarker's American Checker-Player." comprising twenty-two openings, with 5t4 variations of the best analyzed play, together with thirty-live critical positions, twenty-with the best critical positions, twenty-with the best checker make a position with the positio

The following scores, in addition to those published last week, were made by H. Z. Wright at Pittsburg, Penn.:
Wright... 2 Mulholland 2 Drawn.... 3 Wright... 20 All others... 0 Drawn.... 0

Wright's total score at Pittsburg stands: Winning, 72; losing, 8, and drawing, 27. Mr. Wright's scores in Chicago, at last Wright 0 Hefter 0 Drawn Wright 0 Denvir 0 Drawn Wright 1 Startweather 0 Drawn Wright 20 Richmond 1 Drawn 0

A WORD FOR WOMEN. The Overworked and Underpaid House keepers and Their Wrongs. [Chicago News.]

There is a class of people in this country who get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and who never get back to bed until 10 or 11 who never get back to bed until 10 or 11 o'clock at night; who work without ceasing the whole of that time, and receive no other emolument than food and the plainest clothing; they understand something of every branch of economy and labor from finance to cooking, though harassed by a hundred responsibilities, though driven and worried, though reproached and looked down upon, they never revolt, and they cannot organize for their own protection. Not even sickness releases them from their posts. No sacrifice is deemed too great for them to make, and no incompetency in any branch of their work is excused. No essays or books or poems are written in tribute to their steadfastness. They die in the harness and are supplanted as quickly as may be.

These are the housekeeping wives of the laboring man. It is they who get their hus.

home during that time the chances are the wives will be reproached for what is deemed neglect, and that some of the children will be whipped. Will the husbands fetch coal, or black the stoves, or take the washing from the line, or go to the market? Not for one day out of the 365. They will irritate them with their criticisms, will make the children unhappy, and then leave for some place more suited to their selfishness. It

Flayed at the Boston Chess and Cheeker club, 122 Water street, April 9, 1886, between Mr. Durgin and Mr. B. F. Pinkhasham, the control of the parts of the city.

JONES BANKS ON PROVIDENCE.

It Has Stood by Him All Along, so He Stands by It.

(San Francisco Post.)

(San Franc

THE SONG OF A WOMAN WHO DOES HER OWN Harper's Bazar.

Spring!
To be sure—so it is—and I'm going to sing,
Not the tunes that the regular poets rehearse In ridiculous verse.

I live in the city,
And discover no pretty
Green leaflet or bud
Sticking out of the mud;
Nor do I hear warble of black bird or blue;

Spring:
To be sure—so it is—but let nobody bring
Any poems to me about beautiful flowers, Or life-giving showers,

Or vine-covered bowers,
Or sunshiny hours;
For really such things seem extremely unmean

ing
To one on whom spring springs a lot of spring

th after
16..11
Drawn.

24..20
Drawn.

12..19
24..15
Drawn.

13.86.
eet, Campoor seasons, so that they were deficient in natural glycerine and contained as much acid as the cheapest new wines in poor seasons, so that they were positively injurious to health.

Important to Spring Poets,

I've nothing of winds aromatic to say,
Nor pansies, nor tulips, nor hyacinths gay.
I live in the city,

Nor do I hear warble of black bird or blue;
Yet I know it is spring just as well as you do.
Ay. I know it too well, for it's all spring for me.
From long before breakfast till long after tea.
I spring with the mats and the rug out-of-doors;
I spring to the carpets—drag them from the floors;
I spring up step ladders and wash down the walls;
I spring to each corner, each closet, each nook;
I spring to each corner, each closet, each nook;
I spring to each dust-laden picture and book;
I spring to the garret, where cobwebs abound;
I spring (if I may be allowed the expression) to
the cellar, half-way underground;
I spring—but, good gracious! to teil everything
I spring at would take me the whole of the spring.
And when spring is over I feel, I declare,

And when spring is over I feel, I declare,
As though my springs were broken beyond all

cleaning.

Wine Deteriorates.

GARDNER VS. STRICKLAND. - Easter Monday was a gala day for the Leeds draught-players. It is many years since such a muster of draught "stars" were assembled in the old Yorkshire capital. The occasion was the great restricted match between Gardner and Strickland. That this contest

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TO GLOBE AGENTS OF LAST YEAR.

A large number of the subscriptions you thirty days, and we respectfully ask your manhood, whether the possessor drives the kind interest in securing their renewal. saw and plane in helping to construct some While renewing every subscription of last noble edifice, or attempts to win a case by ers to the list? You can do so easily by court of justice. showing sample copies. Fourteen months to old or new subscribers. Agents' rates are the same as last year.

Art Is a Jealous Mistress. [Albany Journal.

One'squad of chorus girls was composed of five novices. They were young and pretty, and had been hired for those sightly qualities only, since they had nothing more difficult to do than figure in poses and an Amazon march. This was a full dress re of apparel was tight, from neck to heels. posed industriously for ten minutes.
"They are the jack-knives," said my com-

"They are the jack-knives," said my companion.

"And why so singularly named?" I asked.

"Because they are prone to shut up on themselves," was the reply; "they are new to that sort of costume, you understand, and their irresistible impulse is to bend forward at an angle from the hips—a feminine characteristic, under such circumstances of garb, maybe, but not picturesque on the stage. They are being cured of that fault. Under the trunk of her dress each wears what is called a 'booster,' that is, a rudimentary pair of pantaloons made awfully tight. You've heard of the fond mother who made her boy's first pair of trousers without rearward slack, the consequence being that whenever he bent forward to go down stairs he was boosted suddenly heels over head. Well, these girls are not overturned when t ey was boosted suddenly heels over head. Well, these girls are not overturned when t ey try to stoop, but are gently, firmly admonished to remain unright. Oh, art is exacting, and her devotees must submit to severe training."

His Irresistible Power.

Birmingham Letter in New Haven Register. Birmingham has a snake-charmer in the person of Tom Gillan, a boy 14 years of age. This youth delights in snakes of all kinds and can easily tame the most venomous of and pauperism poured into the United them by one glance of his eye. Yesterday he was walking on the meadows up the Naugatuck river with several other boys, when one of them named McDonald almost stepped upon a large adder. The snake gave a soring at McDonald but missed him Young Gillan came up, and seeing the reptile about to make a second spring for McDonald, rushed forward, brought his irresistible powers into play, and subdued the adder immediately. The snake gave the boys no more trouble, and the terrified McDonald was again restored to his equanlimity. them by one glance of his eye. Yesterday

A gentleman walking through a railroad

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1886.

the ene period	HISC BITCH, IN TO	110 110
FIVE YEAR	RS ENDING DECEMI	BER 31.
	1880.	1885.
Women and chile	dren511,408	1,266,822
Workers		1,169,900
Totals	947,028	2,486,722
Mechanics	217.810	365,700
Traders		116,928
Professionals	21,781	58,484
Unskilled labor.	152,467	628,788
	100 000	

while the choice of the fourth, who had set to the influx of cheap labor from Italy, \$2554, fixtures \$767, and cash in the bank his mind on becoming a skilled carpen- Russia and Hungary, and that the entire \$1249. ter, was not spoken of in the fantily circle immigration from these three countries in

were made by four sons ten years ago, it is Assuming, for the sake of illustration, more than probable that the carpenter is to- that the traders and professionals earned to carefully scrutinize their cash accounts 1880, and the average annual wages is in his famous treatise on "Work and The young ladies have patterned after the at the end of 1885. \$276 per capita. The tion of the length of the working example set by their parents. Society gave abnormal increase of cheap labor, there. day that is full of instructive data beara young man to understand, in language fore, resulted in a loss of \$27,796,400 in one ing on our current eight-hour discussion. plamer than words, that as a follower of the year. Economically applied to the United "The hours of labor are no criterion professions he would be respected, but if he States, there is no difference between cheap of the amount of work performed," is Mr. chose to pursue a common trade he would labor from Europe and cheap labor from BRASSEY'S judgment. He sustains it by

THE CANADIAN FISH FLURRY.

loss of any papers. Send for The experiment of introducing such erty which is old and despotism which is smashing the slate, but on the whole the school here has met with new, it may be said that co-operation is old the approbation of the school com- and competition new. Co-operation flourmittee, and has been received with ished ages ago under Minos, Lycurgus through your last year's agent, or favor by many of the scholars. Additional and others. The fact remains, however, through your postmaster. Four- schools of this character should be established that co-operation, as understood, or practeen months to old or new sub- lished. Across the Atlantic, even among tised, today, is a movement of comparathe young men of "the first families." tively recent growth. Practically considit is not thought to be out of place to be- ered, distributive co-operation is a developcome skilled in some trade. The adoption ment of the last forty years. The move- stolid assurance that there are no problems of a trade is more general abroad than ment is well advanced in several countries here. The stability of some of the foreign in Europe, especially in the United King- the European monarchs calls a "strong

he following statistics:	
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN EU	ROPE.
Total.	Trade.
Inited Kingdom	1,300
Germany3,639	698
ustria1,515	235
taly 375	75
Hungary 360	25
Denmark 150	150
witzerland 145	130
rance 80	10
etherlands 55	26

Totals of societies given only 2649 are consumers

tige of drapery on these five. Every article pride would be crushed. For the prosperity the period covered by the years 1777 and ceived only \$1.15, leaving a profit of 1843, no less than thirty-five co-operative \$8.85 per day, or 88.5 per cent., to capi-They were marched, countermarched and Professional men are not needed in nearly stores were established in England, all of tal. Are we afraid to take the slate and figof co-operative distribution which has become a monumental success.

ty-eight members, for the purpose of selling prices current in the town, the profits to be her of members at the close of 1885 was 11,084. At first the society rented an old weaver's shop as quarters. It has now a cost of \$70,000, twenty branch stores built or bought, a central and seventeen branch readcontaining 16,284 volumes. The society has also a school of science, art, technology students. Of the net profits of the society, 21/2 per cent. is applied for educational society was raised in 1£ shares (\$5), taken by the members. The rate of subscription

still remains the same The growth of this great co-operative in- men as SAM ADAMS and THOMAS JEFFERstitution is fully shown by the statistics

hich follow:		
ENROLMI	ENT AND INCRE	ASE.
	Members.	Capital.
44	28	\$140
30	600	11,000
60	3,450	188,000
370	5,560	401,000
880	10,613	1.463,000
885	11,084	1,623,000
TRAD	E AND PROFITS	
	Business.	Profits.
350	\$65,000 .	\$4,250
360	760,000	79.000
370	1.115,000	106,000
380	1.415,000	242,000
885		226,000

laid by a Philadelphia hen. This should under that of Germany, which shows a and operations of the society only for the labor problem, woman suffrage, teach hens not to hold needles in their larger immigration than any other country, years stated, but the store has steadily temperance, land monopoly, the aggressions and their larger immigration than any other country. is 134 per cent. greater than that of Ire- grown, as indicated, and there has been no sions of corporations, free trade and equal land, 157 per cent, greater than that of year of loss, or of even great falling off in rights in all directions, afford many press-England, and 105 per cent, greater than profits since it began. Besides the Rochdale store there are in lican methods. The antediluvians are

main purposes of the labor organizations which started them, and have therefore been largely unsuccessful. The Arlington Co-operative Association at Lawrence is an exception, and furnishes an and call Congressman McADoo blessed. He example of successful distributive co-operation on substantially the Rochdale plan. experiences of the writers; portions of As shown by the statistics, while the The association at Lawrence is in its second standard history, legendary, romantic an ble calling in the highest sense of the number of mechanics, traders and pro- year. At the end of the first fiscal year other historical episodes; descriptions of phrase. But of late years there has been a fessionals increased 91 per cent. in the five ended October 1, 1885, the sales amounted marked tendency to speak of the higher years, the number of unskilled laborers in- to \$38,194, and the net profits to \$2273. and individual opinions on politica dignity of professions in comparison with creased 313 per cent. Had the conditions The average capital for the year, \$3320, economy shall not be printed at public exthe mechanical trades. Parents have, with of the first period maintained in the second was turned more than eleven times, thus pense. Mr. McADOO will please consider a false and unwarrantable pride, said the increase would have been only 233 per realizing a return of nearly 74 per cent. At himself entitled to a place in the calendar that one son intended to follow the law, cent. This is a startling showing when it the close of the first year's business the another was studying to be a doctor, and a is taken into consideration that the in- share capital represented 664 sltares at \$5 New York World: The woman who third had determined to be a clergyman, crease of 80 per cent, is almost wholly due each, merchandise in stock amounting to accepts the President of the United

MR. BRASSEY'S EVIDENCE.

about \$300 per capita, and for the period Wages," devotes a chapter to the 'quesciting the case of a large factory at Mulbausen, where the hours were reduced from twelve to eleven per day, with the result that the men did 5 per cent. more work in chooner David J. Adams brings the ques- the shorter hours than they had done in the men of good manners, education and hab- tion of the maritime relations between this longer day. Miners work twelve hours a to make the acquaintance of a country and the British Colonial Confedera- day in South Wales, and only seven hours a dozen young ladies in any drawing tion to the north of it into prominence day in north England, but the the cost of room in this city tonight. Have it known again. There is an irritating tone in the getting coals out of the pit in the seven that one is a student of medicine, and provincial attitude which does not quite be- hours district is, says Mr. Brassey, 25 per that the other is making himself an adept | come people who are dealing with a nation | cent. less than in the twelve hours district. at the carpenter's bench, and every mar- seven times as large, and at least ten times He further tells us that during the conriageable young miss of the number will at as powerful as itself. It may be that, under struction of the Trent Valley line, rapid once begin to show the young doctor the the treaty of 1818, our fishermen have no work being desired, two shifts of men were greater consideration. This is all wrong. It right to buy bait in Canadian ports and har- employed, each of them working eight bors; or it may be that later conventions be- hours a day. It was found that each shift, tween our government and that of Great although working for only eight hours, did Britain have removed that restriction. more work in a day than other men emors, builders and plumbers in this city today There is, it must be admitted, room for both ployed for the regular number of hourscontentions, and plenty of scope for legal ten. These facts, and many others of like hire what we have work for. There is an skill on either side of the argument. But import, lead Mr. Brassey to ask, "Why over-abundance of cheap labor. What we | Canada appears to arrogate the right to de- | should not the day be divided into three want is skilled men." The professions are termine the question all by herself, and pro- periods of eight hours, or the working-day ceeds to equiparmed cruisers, and send them be extended to sixteen hours-two sets of out over the seas with orders to their cap men being employed?" He is convinced tains to construe the law by force in the that "the change arising from the increas-Back Bay street there are as many doctors. | Canadian sense, and make prizes of Ameri- ing use of machinery seems to render In a building in the business section here can fishing vessels whenever they see fit to corresponding modifications in the applica-

UNCLE SAM'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This young republic of ours is in its schooldays. Republics never get out of their school-days, for the bubbling fountain of parties to get together and straighten it out. daily life, leaving fresh problems with should instill this fact into the of that calibre cannot be allowed to decide which we write our destiny. Experience is minds of their boys. Let the the matter off-hand, and by the employ- the schoolmaster, and liberty of thought manual training school, which has been in ment of methods which savors too strongly and speech, within the lines of peaceable operation in this city over a year, be given of piracy and the Alabama business. Our agitation, is the monitor of good order and

With us great problems of right and that the Captain Scotts must be restrained, equity are not settled by the fictions of dior there will be more trouble than Mr. vine right and tradition. They are pub-GLADSTONE and Sir JOHN MACDONALD to- lished on those great bulletins of our national life, the press, the pulpit and the As a corollary to the truism that it is lib- lists may attempt to solve the problems by inmates of Ludlow-street jail are jubilant lectual and moral life are busily at work during our spare hours in examining the data, and trying to get at the true basis of a correct settlement.

> The dunces in our republican school are a few antediluvians, who repose in the to be solved, or that, if so, it only needs what | kind. government" to put them out of sight. But for a hundred years we have been teaching of weak government, and that our grand reliance must be on the intelligence and good sense of the people. It is too late to retreat towards mediævalism, and every true republican abhors the idea. Our fathers organized this new-world school on the basis of liberty, tempered by the sovereign will and educated moral sense of the people, and we must go on. He who doubts the final result is a diseased pessimist and backslider in a grand faith in human

nature. It is now written upon our public bulle. tins, according to the gospel of the United States Bureau of Labor, that for every \$10 which were unsuccessful. In 1844 the ure on the equities involved in this stateweavers of Rochdale engaged in a scheme | ment? Should we not be cowards to retreat back upon a "strong government" for a solution? Possibly, when the cost of material. the risks of capital and the fickleness of the was formed in 1844, with a nucleus of twen- markets are considered, \$8 85 is not too much profit. Possibly when all the mate to members and others groceries at the rial expenses of production are deducted. labor has received its fair share. But labor divided among the shareholders. The num- thinks it has not-is uneasy and discontented-is striking and protesting and scolding. What's to be done?

The thing to be done is first to maintain central establishment, erected in 1867, at a good order in school, as the very bottom condition of any possibility of reaching a solution. The next thing is to all take our ing rooms for members, and two libraries slates and go to work on the problem. The dunce who says there is no problem to be solved ought to be set to work hewing and languages, attended by nearly 900 wood, drawing water and tending fires, and he who attempts to break his neighbor's slate and throw it out of the window, be purposes. The original capital of the cause he does not figure to suit him, ought to be locked up in the cellar.

This is the kind of school that our fathers set up a little over a century ago, with such son on the committee, and they made WASHINGTON the first schoolmaster. It has not nailed up its doors yet, and probably will not for a long time to come, at the bidding either of the dunces or the communists. There is intelligence and moral life enough among us to solve all our pressing problems, if the dunces and sanguinary communists will not interfere; and if they persist in interfering, either through a call for the "strong government" methods of the Czar, or the torch and bomb of the communist, we shall have to dismiss the dunces from our republican school and put the communists out of harm's way.

ing issues which must be settled by repub

labor of this increasing immigration from on the same plan, with sales amounting to and virtue enough in our institutions to Boston Checkin Globe. labor of this increasing immigration from on the same plan, with sales amounting to and virtue enough in our institutions to the three countries designated of a cheap over \$1,000,000 each annually, and twenty- settle them without a final resort to the wage class, it is necessary to make a com- two or more doing a business of over \$500,- desperate methods which the fathers cast away from them. But the time has no Co-operation is not yet firmly engrafted in yet come to lose faith in our school,

EDITORIAL POINTS. The people of the country should arise proposes that such parts of the reports of consuls as contain the novel and personal scenery, accounts of royal and other courtly fetes; unnecessary scientific disquisition

States for a husband must take the penalties as well as the honors the position, and the newspapers wants to hear about. Possibly the reti-Mr. THOMAS BRASSEY, M. P., whose name | cence of the parties concerned is to prevent is familiar the world over as one of the a shower of wedding presents, but, whatever it is, it is certain that a plain authorized statement of the facts would have simplified the situation very much.

> Editor STEAD, the famous London jour nalist, has an article in the Contemporary journalists' conception of duty "is to grind out a column of more or less well-balanced sentences, capable of grammatical construction tion, conflicting with no social convention ality or party prejudice, which fills so much space in the paper, and then utterly, swiftly, and forever vanishes from mortal mind." Editorial work of that kind is not

> It is possible, however, to get him out of the way, because it has been done in some cases aiready.

When every State, county and municipal officer in a great Common wealth like California joins with every knight of labor in the State in petitioning for legislation to prevent further immigration of the Chipese, it shows pretty plainly that Congress has an important duty to perform. Petitions are never so universally signed unless the grievance sought to be removed has become

Herr Most is not a logical Anarchist He complained that he had \$180 in money on his person when he was arrested, and that it has not been handed back to him. Why should it be? Doesn't he preach the doctrine that "all property is robbery?" If that is sound, then he should be indicted for with \$180 in his pocket is certainly a prop-

New York's example seems to be con agious. Detroit is now in pursuit of rascally aldermen, with a good chance of effecting their conviction. Alderman Lemmer is on trial, charged with bribery, sale of contracts and other official corruptions, and although his friends have taken pains to secure a jury which will not convict him, as a profession. Parents But Captain Scott and other naval heroes every hour, furnishes the tablet upon all hands have received a wholesome fright.

Governor SwineFord of Alaska is an object of great curiosity to the various corporations having to do with business in that Territory. Upon his refusal to swindle the government he was at once put down as a crank. Republican officials had so persistently cheated Uncle Sam that the practice had come to be looked upon as a matter of course.

The New York State Legislature is apparently on the point of abolishing imrostrum, and the people go to work to prisonment for debt, except for short terms, solve them. Occasionally some mad social not exceeding six months in any case. The work of an intellectual and moral solution terrors of that famous prison for men guilty

> Mr. POWDERLY calls attention to the fact that boycotting is not all on one side. He cites the case of a manufacturer who discharged several hundreds of his men be cause they had joined the Knights of Labor.

our republican children that these old- Minister Phelis as to the seizure of the world methods are really the brand-marks | David J. Adams. Our fishermen must not |

for his part, and if every senator gets his amendment through, the bill will go back to the House carrying about \$24,000,000to be exact, just \$23,752,000.

Mr. GLADSTONE has laid it down as a political maxim that "the most important duty of a leader is to ascertain the average opinions of his party, and largely to give effect to them." Mr. CLEVELAND is not of that opinion.

Lord HARTINGTON anticipates the over throw of Mr. GLADSTONE, and intimates that he is prepared to take the premiership himself. He would get more kicks than ha'pence if he does, to use an old English

GLADSTONE'S bome rule bill is apparently in great danger of failing. Those prophets who said there would be another general election within a year are likely to be jus

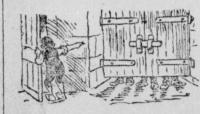
Returns from all over the country indicate that 192,000 persons are now working eight and nine hours a day who were work-

JAFHNE, the New York bribe-taking alderman, has been convicted in short order. and the rest of the gang must feel chilled by the swiftness of his fate.

The KEELY motor is about to be started again. "Let her go, SMITH." MICHAL DAVITT thinks that Ireland can

easily button up its Ulster. Captain Scott may be an old salt, but his conduct is a trifle fresh. UNNECESSARY FEAR.

James-"Father! father! come quick! Three big men are cutside trying to get in.



Father (who has called the servants)-'Now! Are you ready? Open!'



Shoemaker's boy-"Good morning, I've To determine the effect upon the status of | England a half a dozen distributive societies | silently croaking that there is not strength | come with the shoes."-[Fliegende Blatter.] the schools, or make them teach the cate-

Beecher Styles Them Fools in the Way of Progress.

A Special Plea for All the Nationalities Pouring on Our Shores.

He Finds Some Things Worth Cultivating Even in the Anarchist.

BROOKLYN, May 16 .- Mr. Beecher this morning saw something worth cultivating in the anarchist, after the law shall have relieved him of his little bomb, and after he has had his eyes opened to the fact that arfree institutions furnish a better liberty than he can give us with the weapons born of oppression. The presence of Frederick Douglas, who was shown with distinction to the pastor's pew, where he had declined to embarrass Mr. cannot keep still on a subject every one Beecher by sitting twenty-five years ago, seemed to further inspire the preacher ago, seemed to further inspire the preacher to a eulogy upon the capabilities of the African race. The Chinese were treated from an anti-sand-lot point of view. Mr. Beecher's exposition of the way in which our form of government was capable of meeting and overcoming all the difficulties of social adjustment was most eloquent and drew forth at one point a hearty burst of applause—a demonstration less common in Plymouth Church now than in the younger days of its combatture pastor.

The text of the sermon was the following Now, the Lord had said unto Abraham. Get thee out of thy country, and from thy kindred and from thy father's house, unto a land that I will show thee. And I will make of thee a great nation, and I will bless thee and make thy name great; and thou shalt be a blessing. And I will bless them that bless thee and curse them that cursett thee, and in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed.— Genesis xii., 1-3.

unknown in Boston.

Co-operation is being put to a practical test in several parts of the country. It is certain that we should have no more strikes if the workmen were paid by a share in the profits instead of by wages. But there is the other side of the shield. Men cannot share profits without sharing losses also. This is the lion in the path of co-operation. It is possible, however, to get hum out of the property of the path of co-operation.

this below that below will, yet in perfect money with the mitional governant. They taught men how it was sible that the commonwealth unchit will together complement of the was sible that the commonwealth unchit will together complement of the was sible that the commonwealth unchit will together complement of the was sible that the commonwealth unchit will together complement with the sible of the was a mitigated of the was a sible that the commonwealth will be planted on these shores, and in forms well fitted and with ideas so thoroughly also not that they have neither warped, and the they have neither warped, and they have neither warped, and the they have neither warped, and they have neither warped, and the hard of the Our example of prosperity has stimulated the ambition, yea, even of semi-civilized nations. Such continued happiness; for the average of human happiness

Is Greater in this Nation cause they had joined the Knights of Labor.

Mr. Powderly asks the press to say what it thinks of this kind of boycotting. The GLOBE thinks it is just as bad as any other had in any other nation. We had it thinks of this kind of boycotting. The kind.

The American people are waiting to hear that the government at Washington has sent some pretty positive instructions to Minister Phelps as to the seizure of the individual, more freedom for the state; more wisdom than in any other nation. We need not be vain; we have got quite enough faults to balance to a that the government at Washington has sent some pretty positive instructions to Minister Phelps as to the seizure of the lack of the more dividual, more freedom for the state; more wisdom than in any other nation on the face of the globe, less oppression, less poverty, less distress of every kind; more freedom for the individual, more freedom for the individual, more freedom for the state; more wisdom than in any other nation. We need not be vain; we have got quite enough faults to balance to a considerable degree the other side of the book; but nevertheless, as it is seen abroad, America today is the champion nation of the face of the subject of the squeak. Also, wild-cherry bark half-pound; brandy, one quart. Dose Be-tour after meals. Also, wild-cherry bark half-pound; brandy, one quart. Dose Be-tour after meals. Also, wild-cherry bark half-pound; brandy, one deaspoonful.

Q. W. B., Meredit N. H.—Have been troubled with white and red canker for two years past in the spring. Doctor says he tower saw so bad a case. What shall I do?

Ans.—Make a syrup of Indian turnip or wake robin, and use in small doses seving squeaks of late than eloquent place.

Almost everything in the shoe line can now be had "ready made" except shoes fore eating, one teaspoonful.

Almost everything in the shoe line can now be had "ready made" except shoes fore eating, one teaspoonful.

Almost everydy bark half-pound; brandy, one quart. Dose Be-tour after the subject of the squeak that is c than in any other nation on the face of the

sent some pretty positive instructions to Minister Phelips as to the seizure of the David J. Adams. Our fishermen must not be left at the mercy of arbitrary interpretations of their treaty rights by armed Canadian cruisers.

New York Sun: If every senator amends the river and harbor bill to the extent which Blair of New Hampshire proposes for his part, and if every senator gets his great population.

Now then the question is, is this nation, by its institutions, by its religion, and by its civil creed, prepared to take into itself this yast increment population born under other

munists come; let the craziest of theorizers on the face of the globe come; we are stomach, we eat them and digest them into American citizens and American ideas. Yet there are many that tremble. Not I. Many that are afraid. Far be it from me Many that are alraid. Far be sit from me in my father's house.

Look, for instance, at the incoming of men with ideas adverse to ours. While it is a vexation to organized industry, and while it is a confusion to men not studied in the history of institutions, nor in philosophy; and while in the unthinking and uninstructed it may by an occasion of a good deal of lear and apprehension, yet it has a grim side of humor to it. There are a great

Many Birds That Sing Sweetly

and there are a great many birds that do not. And all those that sing sweetly and that come to us from philosophy, and from the Latin and the Greek languages, and that come singing across from the other side—they are very welcome, and we are very glad of them. But and we are very glad of them. But there also come the Anarchists, who say: "Everything must be smashed; the whole must be turned over with the plough; out of the way with the rubbish of the organized past." These are the carrion crows that sit on the dead boughs of the trees of observation, and they say: "There is no heast that is good for anything except the dead beasts that lie around the fields. Living flocks and living herds are of no account." Indeed, this cry is echoed in another direction and a surprising one. That is what they say about the Indians. "No good Indian except a dead Indian." To the carrion crow no sheep is a good sheep except a dead one; and all these men expect to feed on ruin and distruction. What then? Do you suppose that this fauatical folly is going to last? Do you suppose that they are going to innoculate this great, prosperous nation, whose institutions are the embodiment of its theory and political economy, institutions that have stood the thwack and the terrors of war? Do you suppose they are going to make any considbodiment of its theory and political economy, institutions that have stood the thwack and the terrors of war? Do you suppose they are going to make any considerable progress in that direction? The idea! Out of the slime of oppression come wisgling these pollywors of anarchy and socialism, and they lift themselves up even as you can imagine an owl might in the morning after everybody was a field and at work, and come glinting to the mouth of its cave and say, "Why, it's daylight, isn't it?" Yes, it was daylight to everything except bats and owls, hours and hours ago. Now come these miserable miscreants to our shore with what? With a parable and a philosophy born of oppression in its most degraded forms. They come to us and propose to recast our industry, our political propose to recast our industry, our political economy, our politics, our institutions "Burn the church to begin with; destroy

chism of the Anarchists." They have come over to teach us how to make commonwealths! I tell you that there is no nation on the globe that can do it. And these men that come to us with these pretences that have a grim irony in them so far as our institutions are concerned, yet when you come to look upon them they are men yet and many of them with a strong na ure; and many of them, while ignorant, yet have a generous purpose; and while they are absurd and ridiculus in one aspect, I think we should have patience and tenderness for them. These are the men who were born under despotism, and here they are; out of all shape, out of all health, they are what they have been made by the sufferings and the oppressions of their masters. When they have been here a little-time, our air, our public sentiment, our institutions, will cure them of all the diseases that are

Generated Under Oppression . and despotism abroad.

Now, take the Norwegians and the Sclav population that have largely settled in the Northwestern States. They settle in townships and counties, and their industry is regular and their habits moral. Many things they have to learn, but after all they are an intelligent population whose children are going regularly through our schools, and in a few years you will never know whether they were Scandinavians, Sciavs or Yankees. We are taking care of them gradually, and it is only in our great centres of mixed population, the cities and manufacturing disticts, that we have at present any considregular and their habits moral. Many tricts, that we have at present any considerable trouble. Mines, manufactories and muncipalities; these are the festering spots, the carbundles upon our prosperity. Taking muncipalities; these are the festering spots, the carbuncle's upon our prosperity. Taking the country at large it is healthy. It is doing its appropriate work. We have to provide for our emigrant population not only, but we are bound to provide also for the specialities of the incoming population, and so far as the various reorganizers of society are concerned we have but to sustain our laws. They will take care of all that.

But now we have a special obligation resting upon us in behalf of our American African population. We have begun it; it is succeeding. Of my own personal knowledge, in an intercourse running through many of the Southern States, I know that the white population of the South are satisfied that their sufety, as well as their duty, consists in giving schools to the colored people.

Then there are the Chinese. What are Then there are the Chinese. What are we going to do with them? There are perhaps 200,000 or 300,000 Chinamen to 60,000,000 white folks, or just as good as white; and men are scared to death lest a half a million semi-civilized Chinamen are going to eat the bowels out of our prosperity and destroy the community. And even editors, teachers, ministers of the gospel, Christian churches have avowed themselves to sit quaking about what is

or wake robin, and use in small doses several times a day. It can le macerated with vinegar, and mixed with ho ey or molasses. Partake of a vegetable lie of onions and beets, and such as you list, and sleep in well-ventilated apartments.

J. S., Pueblo, Col.—Take brook alder bark, red cherry bark, each one ounce; boneset leaves, half-ounce; water, one quart, and steep a half bour cently. Dose: Table, and steep a half bour cently. Dose: Table, each one observed when caught.—[Shelton correspondence of the mouth of the correspondence of the mouth of the correspondence of the mouth. The lower teeth were fully as long, but shot upward outside the mouth. On account of this curious development the animal had no use of the mouth.—[Shelton correspondence of the mouth of the mouth of the mouth. The lower teeth were fully as long, but shot upward outside the mouth. On account of this curious development the animal had no use of the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, terminating the mouth. On account of this curious development the animal had no use of the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, terminating the mouth. On account of this curious development the animal had no use of the mouth. On account of this curious development the animal had no use of the mouth. The lower teeth were table, and the mouth of the mouth. On account of this curious development the animal had no use of the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, terminating the mouth. The lower teeth were table, and the mouth of the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, terminating the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, terminating the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, terminating the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, terminating the mouth. The lower teeth were of extraordinary length and curied inwardly, ter

L. M. H. wants cure for catarrh and piles.

L. M. H. wants cure for catarrh and piles.

Ans.—Take pulsatilla, one ounce; alcohol, half-pint. Dose: Teaspoonful three times a day before enting, and a larger (say double) dose at bedtime. Ammonia and aconite are also highly recommended for catarrh.

For piles, take a pill of white pine pitch about the size of a pea four times daily. After eating doses should be twice as large. Use no strong purgatives. Senna and liquorice are best. Live on a nutritious Mr. John k. Brantley of Douglasville, Ga.,

Florence nearly fell from his chair at the ignorance displayed in the question. "Fishermen, sir," said he, with freezing hauteur, "never use the work catch as you apply it. They kill salmon; they never catch them."

The rebuked histener turned scarlet, but made no response. A moment afterward lawrence Jerome, an excellent storyteller, began to talk of his advenures on a salmon stream. He was describing himself as standing on a bank at daybreak whipping a "Jack Scott" over the water, when he hooked a big salmon. "I was so excited," he said, "than I dropped my slungshot in the water and lost the fish."

"Dropped what?" Florence asked, in pen-eyed astonishment.

"My slungshot," Jerome replied.

"Why that could you have the water what puzzled to know what his domicile really is named.

Senator Hearst took out Sanator Beck in from art, and from music-the population | They kill salmon; they never catch them.'

and beautiful sentiment in flirtation, that I was told the other evening may be awarded the angel cake. It was a very pretty girl, who has many admirers, and who receives a large number of love-letters.

"What do you do with them?" I asked.
"I burn them at once. I have a vase in my room. I have had it for a year or two. When I get a love-letter, it doesn't matter from whom, I light it and throw it into the vase. It burns and I never disturbthe ashes. That jar is half full of ashes now, and heaven knows how many declarations of love are cremated there."

A Yankee Down in Dixie.

ODD ITEMS.

A churn burst at Elgin, Ill., and killed two men.

A churn burst at Elgin, Ill., and killed two men.

Over 1,000,000 trees were planted in Nebraska en arbor day.

Harvard's Hasty Pudding Club has been offered \$1000 and expenses to repeat "Papillonetta" in Baltimore.

One of the promised firework "features" at Manhattan beach will be a flight of 2000 rockets simultaneously seaward.

The girls in the public schools of Brooklyn are compelled to committe memory the Constitution of the United States,

A Scranton, Peun., man who snatched a newspaper from a newsboy without paying for it is in the Lackawanna county jail for petty larceny.

petty larceny. The circular, which is full of praise for the position taken by Dr. Hemphill, was undoubtedly written by the temperance folks, and has created much discussion.

and has created much discussion.

The new Connecticut law requires every hotel, restaurant, or boarding house serving elements of the discussion of the discussion of the discussion.

Alfred Poolo of Denver, Col., bought three boxes of unclaimed freight for a merely nominal sum. On opening them each was found to contain a brick of solid gold worth about \$12,000. Major Ben: Pérley Poore writes that the Marine band at Washington is industriously rehearsing Mendelssohn's "Wedding March," "Haste to the Wedding" and a waltz dedicated to Mrs. Grover Cleveland. The assistant postmaster at Cleveland shot himself Monday, and the fact had hardly been wired to his patron in Washington, Congressman Foran, before three applications for the place reached him by wire.

Conspicuously displayed upon the front of a store in this city, kept by a couple of good-looking marriageable young ladies, is a sign bearing the encouraging words, "No offer refused."—[Virginia City (Nev.) Enter-

A singular phenomenon has been observed at Carrollton. Near the residence of A.F. Sharp the rain fell in a circle of about ten feet, and in no other spot. It came in huge drops, and lasted fully ten minutes.

The historical fresco in the dome of the Capitol at Washington has stopped-not for lack of dome nor paint, but because there is not history enough to go around, and there is demand for a smaller dome or pack history. more history.

By the law of Mexico, boys of 13 years and girls of 12 are allowed to marry; and perhaps it is as well, as women in that country age rapidly—a woman of 30 will look as old as a grandmother of 80 in the United States or England.

A Lowell lady, who was reading of the Lancaster bank affair, in which the Lowe Cattle Company was frequently mentioned, innocently asked her friend, "What do they mean by Lowe cattle? pigs." The necessary information was furnished. Joseph C. Barrett of Newport, Penn, while working in the woods, hung his vest on a bush. The woods caught fire, and when Barrett went for his vest only the buttons remained. His gold watch lay on the ground, ticking steadily in spite of the fire. The editor of the Deseret News, published in Sait Lake City, is in jail for supporting four wives, and the San Francisco Alta offers to pay his fine if he will divulge to the profession the secret of how he manages to support four wives on one paper. A farmer driving into Genesee, Ill., saw a cautionary storm signal than thying from a

cautionary storm signal flag flying from a tall building. The big black square on a blood red ground struck terror to his hear, and he turned and made for home, fully convinced that the Anarchists had captured

the town.

A dog belonging to R. Bruce of Aurora, Ill., is the mother of six pupples. A cat attempted to steal them away from her. After a quarrel, the two animals effected a compromise, by the terms of which each took charge of three of the pupples, and is now rearing them.

A French paper in writing of the American strikes, made the Knights of Labor figure as "Les Chevaliers d'Industrie." This is almost as good as the celebrated case of the lady who had seen a performance of "Love's Last Shift." and spoke of it as "La Deniere Chemise de l'Amour."

A blusbing young woman entered the A blushing young woman entered the circuit clerk's office in Perryville, Mo., and asked if a certain young man had taken out

a li-ense to marry a certain young woman. She looked much relieved when the clerk said "No." "Well, don't give him one," she said, "I've got the first claim on him." she said, "I've got the first claim on him."

Mr. Labouchere, in commenting upon the usefulness of the English nobility in general and of most of the Knights of the Garter in particular, pleasantly draws attention to the decoration of Lord Fife, a thistle worn upon the bosom, and asks if the earl has ever done as much service to the world as a costermonger's jackass.

The adjugated the Walker Chiefmin, when

world as a costermonger's jackass.

The cditor of the Wallowa Chieftain, published in Washington Territory, thus appeals to his readers: "For the first time in the Chieftain's existence its woodpile has got down to chips. Any subscriber who is long on wood and short on money can bring a load of the first-named article to this office. The wood should be dry, and must be cut into two-feet lengths."

Tract distributors in New York City, com-

Ans.—Drink lemonade, and take nitrate of potassium in doses of about two grains before retiring; wear a common plaster on lower half of back.

A. B., Michigan.—Take one ounce iodide potassium; water, one quart. Dose: One teaspoonful three times a day about one bour after meals. Also wild characteristic potassium and the like, which, after a page or two of religious argument, run off into elequent patent medicine advertisements.

boneset leaves, half-ounce; water, one quart, and steep a half hour gently. Dose: Table-spoonful before meals; also pensin in two grain doses two hours after eating.

SUFFERER, JULIAN, CAL.—Should use, three times at least each week, some gentle laxative, and take sulphur in half drachm doses before breakfast and after supper, and use a half-ounce of sulphur to an ounce of sweet oil as an ointment to the part affected.

starved when caught.—Shelton correspondence Derby Transcript.

A few days before William Ashworth of Oregon, Mo., died, he hid a quantity of gold coin. That was fifteen years ago, and, though a careful search was made for the treasure, it could not be found. Last week Mrs. Ashworth emptied an old churn that bad stood on a shelf in the smoke-house for years. The churn was full of beaus, and in the bottom was a tin can, and in the can was an old woollen sock, and in the sock was the long-searched-for gold. Itamounted to \$712.

liquorice are best. Live on a nutritious vegetable diet and avoid costiveness by regulating diet if possible.

Salmon and Slungshots.

(Philadelphia Press.)

One evening W. J. Florence, the actor, sat in the club room telling of his exploits on a salmon river in New Brunswick.

"How many salmon did you catch?" a visitor inquired.

Florence nearly fell from his chair at the ignorance displayed in the question. "Fish.

saimon stream. He was describing himself as standing on a bank at daybreak whipping a "Jack Scott" over the water, when he hooked a big salmon. 'I was so excited," he said, "than I dropped my slungshot in the water and lost the fish."

"Dropped what?" Florence asked, in open-eyed astonishment.

"My slungshot." Jerome replied.

"Why, what could you do with a slungshot at such a time?" Florence inquired.

"Best thing in the world to kill a salmon with," Jerome said, going right on with his story, while everybody roared.

A Mausoleum of Love.

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Of all the pretty and poetic ideas I have heard lately; of all the examples of true and beautiful sentiment in flirtation, that I was told the other evening may be awarded the angel cake. It was a very pretty girl, whe has many admirers, and who receives a large number of love-letters.

"What do you do with them?" I asked.

"I burn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once. I have a vase in "lourn them at once in the same of the clergymen of the guestion of the guestion of the delight."

stances, and it never has been."

At the April meeting of the clergymen of Louisville, in a discussion of the question "How far shall the Church condemn popular amusements," the Rev. Dr. C. R. Hemphill held that there was good Scrinture for the use of louor, and was generally liberal in his views. A circular has just appeared with these headings.

JESUS CHRIST A LIQUOR MAKER AND LIQUOR DRINKER.

While a Southern military company was in camp recently near Augusta, Gg., one of the privates made more than his expenses by opening a barber shop, where he advertised "a shave and a hard boiled egg for ten cents."

HIGUOR DRINKER.

The preachers coming to our side—Shall minesters of the gospel play billiards, cards, tempins, attend baseball games, theatres, sk ting rinks, dancing halls and drink liquor?—A plea for percents."

Massachusetts Hens Know Better.

And the Tiger Drinks Only Water. Burlington Free Press. It costs \$28 a week to feed a circus tiger. About the same as to feed a healthy college

ONE OF THE LESSONS

The labor troubles are setting us all to thinking on the every-day questions that affect us as individuals and as families, and are inculcating numerous useful lessons. One of the most important is a higher appreciation of the trades in the estimation of the public. It is not so very long ago when to be a mechanic was considered an honorathe assertion that if the above selections | total immigration from Europe.

be tabooed. Admitted that when a man Cathav. acquires wealth, whether as a lawyer or master builder, society treats them nearly the same; but with a young man just starting out it is different. Allow two young

is a distinction based on a social fallacy The complaint of the boss masons, paint-

that needs to be corrected. thirty-eight lawyers have desk room. In regard them as violating treaty rights. This tion of labor to industrial production essenboth cases some live. The others exist. cannot be submitted to. If there is a mis- tial." A few at the top are in demand. The re- understanding, as there evidently is, as to mainder have a lively scramble for the what Canadian and American rights really pickings. The young men in Boston and are under these old treaties, which date throughout New England who are hesitat. back forty and seventy years, the British ing on the threshold of choosing a life call. | and American governments are the proper a new impetus. This is a matter for the government at Washington should lose no progress. careful consideration of school committees | time in letting British Minister West know and teachers. For years our school system

lawyers and ministers. It is time the in the trouble of resetting your terests of the people were consulted and name in type, and save you the more attention paid to industrial schools. powers is without doubt largely due to this | don fact. Let the daughters of New England | th sent last year will expire during the next show that they esteem and respect true

has run in a rut. The hard-earned money

of the general taxpayer has been gener-

ously expended in making a few doctors,

year, can you not add several new subscrib. the mental tools of logic and rhetoric in a Were there more skilled laborers strikes would be less frequent. Better prices would be commanded by the mechanic and higher wages paid by the employer. The public would pay more, but receive a better class of work. It would be more satisfactory to all concerned. The army of unskilled or strictly distributive societies. The 5020 laborers would be compelled to keep up remaining comprise 3617 people's banks with the times, or seek employment in and 1403 agricultural and productive cosome other direction. The trades and the operative associations. professions would be in competition to hearsal, so-called, though the performers secure the most talented young men. False place of co-operative distribution. During which we produced last year, labor re-

so large numbers.

of a country good mechanics are necessary

CHEAP LABOR AND IMMIGRATION. During a period of five years ended December 31, 1885, 2,839,417 immigrants arrived in the United States against 1.127,977 during a like period ended December 31. 1880: an increase of 1.711.440, or over 150 per cent. Chinese immigration for the periods given increased only 5121, or about 10 per cent., while since restriction has been in force, or during the last three years, as compared with a like previous period, the decrease was 62,814, or over 1200 per cent. In the light of statistics Chinese cheap labor will soon be done away with. Not so the importation or incoming of other cheap labor.

Europe furnishes the United States with

98 per cent. of all immigration. It also

furnishes nearly all of the unskilled labor

tates. Of this fact the nder is illustrative:	comparati	ve table
IMMIGRATION FIVE YEAR	RS ENDING	DEC. 31.
From	1880.	1885
ermany	268,269	929,427
reland	159,860	335,882
ngland	163,941	306,802 1
taly	33,951	109,057
ustria	39.815	94,824
ussia	27,990	87.342

..... 9.833 50.555 1

Considered as labor, the immigration We Have Seen Men Who Wouldn't Be. from Italy, Russia and Hungary is largely is unskilled, cheap and poverty-stricken; the station the other day was accosted by a fair maiden thus: She-Excuse me, but is not this Mr. Gray? He-Oh, no; that is not my name. She (with an expression of the greatest surprise)—Why, are you sure? proletarii in its widest meaning. The sta-24 per cent., or 94 per cent. more than for the entire remaining countries of 18 A needle was recently found in an egg Europe. This increase is only 2 per cent.

that of Austria.

parative classification of immigration for 000 and under \$1,000,000 each annually.

in laudatory terms. Observation justifies 1885 was only about 13 per cent. of the

day a master-mechanic with plenty of \$500 a year, the mechanics \$300 and the industrial questions-ne is himself one of work, and that the others are still obliged laborers \$200 at the end of the period ended the large employers of labor in England-

Canada's seizure of the Gloucester

gether will know how to take care of.

SOME RESULTS OF CO-OPERATION.

e following statistics:	as is sno	wn by
CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES	IN EUROP	E.
	lotal.	Trade.
ited Kingdom	1,350	1,300
rmany	3,639	698
istria	1,515	235
dy	375	75
ingary	360	25
nmark	150	150
vitzerland	145	130
ance	80	10
therlands	55	26

....7,669 2,649 The table shows that of the total number

England is without doubt the birth-

The Rochdale Equitable Pioneers' Society

	Members.	Capital.
4	28	\$140
0	600	11,000
0	3,450	188,000
0	5,560	401,000
		1.463,000
5	11,084	1,623,000
T	RADE AND PROFITS	
	Business.	Profits.
0	\$85,000 .	\$4.250
0	760,000	79.000
	1.115,000	106,000
0	1,415,000	242,000
	1,260,000	226,000
he tables	above give the	membership

the United States. Distributive stores though we may occasionally be afflicted have usually been made incidental to the with poor schoolmasters and dull scholars. HENRY APPLETON.

GLADSTONE'S OPPONENTS

CLEVELAND IN THE SOUTH.

CLEVELAND IN THE SOUTH.

His Policy is Indorsed by Rich and Poor Alike.

Prefessor Baskerville and Lawyer Napier Speak for Tennessee.

Rapid Increase in the Wealth and Population of the State.

Rapid Increase in the Wealth and Population of the State.

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Mr. M. M. Baskerville, of the faculty of Vanderbilt University, writes as follows of the effect of the Cleveland administration in Tennessee:

NASHYILLE, Tenn., May 13.—When Mr. Tilden failed to get the presidency many thoughtful Southerners secretly rejoiced. The mistakes and the blunders of their party leaders had been too many and foo great. Permanent success was impossible. Nor were they sorry for Hancock's defeat. There was still an abiding conviction that their own party was incapable of wisely directing national affairs. Enough of them had begun to take part in the new years was foreign to their party awakened commercial and educational activity to form a new South. This new South most earnestly desired peace and quiet and progress. Political ascendancy was foreign to their purposes. Even at the lest election many life-long Democrats in Tennessee, voted for Mr. Blaine between the instance of the security to form a new South. This new South most earnestly desired peace and quiet and progress. Political ascendancy was foreign to their purposes. Even at the lest election many life-long Democrats in Tennessee, voted for Mr. Blaine between the service in this State to the part in the new years to the part in the new years and years to the part in the new years and years to the part in the new years. Provinced the part in the new years and years and years are above the average. Many white Republicans are still left in the service, but it is not the negroes' political ascendancy was foreign to their purposes. Even at the lest election many life-long Democrats in Tennessee, voted for Mr. Blaine between the part in the service of the part in the response to the part in the response to the part in t

But soon after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration confidence was regained. The people at large cared naught for the offices, But they were delighted to see a Democratic president take charge of affairs so quietly and so dextrously that they were not conscious of more than a mere change of administration. For a time his civil service policy was openly sneered at by some party organs. An occasional growl is even now heard from some poor dog that wants a bone. Some members of Congress from this State do not hesitate to express their discontent. But the people are on the President's side. Now the chief newspapers of the State vie with each other in singing his praises. There is now throughout the State a real confidence in his ability, and the greatest respect for his manliness, and his appointees are helping him carry in this policy. Dismissals for any cause are leidom heard of. That some of the Demoratic party leaders are now strenuously working for the repeal of the civil service aw only shows that the people's distrust of them was well founded. Of the President there is no distrust. But soon after Mr. Cleveland's inaugura-

in St. Louis-Powderly's Letter.

Fears are entertained that a lock-out will occur in the Stoneham, Mass, shoe fac-tories. An advance in wages of 10 percent, is demanded, and in the event of a refusal

Respection to Essa Framessoe. This story and an absorbance to my thin the many emerged, large-amided from with the many emerged, large-amided from the large and the large amided from the larg

writes as follows of the effect of the change of administration, as seen from a colored man's point of view in Tennessee;

Nashville, Tenn., May 12.—There has been no change in the sentiment of the white people of this State since Mr. Cleveland was inaughrated which would lead one to believe that the change has affected their feeling toward the inctional government. Those who have come into official positions which they have so long coveted aprear, of course, more patriotic and more deeply interested in the welfare of the government than before. Aside from these the satisfaction with the administration is no greater than with the preceding administration. Whenever a Pennocrat has failed to obtain such recognition as he thought he deserved, he is dissatisfied, and is as loud in his denunciation of the present as he ever was of a previous administration. Another election, therefore, will find many who have heretolore voted as Democrats voting the other way, either out of disappointanent to obtain office or out of mere indifference as to which party may be in the ascendancy. The extreme duliness of the times and the almost after prostration of business following the advent of the Democratic administration will also serve to drive many hitherto faithful Democrats to seek another change of administration.

As to the political sentiment of the negro, there is no reason thus far to suppose that it has undergone any great change, or that, if he is left untrammelled, it will undergo have declared themselves Independents, but they are tew. Whenever a man of any intelligence or standing as a leader takes such a position, the

MISS FOLSOM AT SCHOOL.

Boys Always at the Little Beauty's Heels.

Originality in Her Commencement Composition at Wells College.

Grover Cleveland's Eulogy Upon Her Father at His Death.

alarge amount of dignity for one so young. She liked the big boys, and wanted to be treated like a young lady. In a class noted for its pretty girls, Frankie soon became the belle of the school, and at recess and the hour for dismissal her boy admirers were numerous. She lived at No. 118 Niagara screet, just three blocks from school, and was always accompanied to and from her home by a swarm of youthful gallants who happened to be going in her direction each time. Frankie was salvely rebuiked by Mrs. Sibley, her teacher in elocution, one day for inattention.

"I don't care," said the little beauty; "it seems so foolish to stand up here and repeat tention.

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"Those reporters are horrid fellows," said the bit little beauty; "it seems so foolish to stand up here and repeat seems so foolish to stand up here and repeat tention.

"Those reporters are horrid fellows," said the was understand the power of large amount of dignity for one so young. She liked the big boys, and wanted to be be

there is no mingling whatever in this State of the white and colored people. Though occupying the same territory, they are as far apart in this matter as is the rising from the setting sun. Nor does the negro court intermingling any more than the whites. But he does demand that he is not deprived of his civil rights by the effort of the white man-to be too exclusive in his social privileges. In all places where they have the advantages the negroes are building up among themselves a status of society, which but for the color prejudice whites of the South. They wish to attain a high degree of moral and intellectual whites of the South. They wish to attain a high degree of moral and intellectual culture, and they give much time to the study of music of a high order and painting. But they are attended with great disadvantages. A teacher of any special accomplishment or art cannot teach a negro without losing all his white patronage. In places of amusement and the like the negro is allowed no accommodations, or only such as no self-respecting person can accept. It is to be regretted that these discriminations have grown worse in this community during the past two years.

LABOR TROUBLES.

The Boston Strikes—Curtin's Committee The close of the week finds the Boston strike in the building trades yet unsettled. Many of the smaller shops in which plumbers and painters and carpenters were

is demanded, and in the event of a refusal a shutting down of the shops is anticipated. In Bridgewater, Mass., the iron-workers ask for an advance, but the agent of the works refuses to notice their request.

The employes of the Eastern and Western division of the Boston & Maine railroad motive department have petitioned for an advance of 10 per cent, in wages.

The Bridgeport, Conn., carpenters have decided to discontinue their strike, which has been in operation during the past two weeks. out of employment.

The Congressional committee, which has been investigating the railroad strike in St. Louis, concluded its work on Friday, and has returned to Washington. Its report will be awaited with interest.

The tailors' strike in Boston still continues, with no prospect of immediate set-lement.

be her great hobby that every one shall find his or her place in the world, and then stick to it in the face of everything."

"Soon after her death, her husband, now an old man, and her granddaughter are talking of her influence on those around her, at home and abroad. He closes his talk by saying:

"From a thoughtful, serious girl she became a true and helpful wife; her tender motherhood crowned this, but the secret of the world record would have been beaten.

From a thoughtful, serious girl sne became a true and helpful wife; her tender motherhood crowned this, but the secret of it all, that which sent an electric current through every stage of her life, making it glow with a pure and exquisite light, was the all-pervading presence of the well-developed and unconventional woman soul."

Bridesmald Emma Folsom. Your correspondent took an Erie train to Alden and a carriage to Folsomdale, and drove directly to the splendid country man-

Buffalo, May 15.—When Frankie Folsom entered the Central School she was a pretty and well-developed girl of 15 years, with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex, combined with a strong disposition towards the society of the opposite sex.

partner. He said:

MR. CHAIRMAN.—It has been said "Light sorrows speak—great grief is dumb;" and the application of this would enforce my silence on this occasion. But I cannot go so far, nor let the hours pass without adding a tribute of respect and love to my departed friend. He was my friend in the most secret and complete sense of the term. "I have walked with him, talked with him, ate with him and slept with him—was he not my friend!"

Bradstreet's Commercial Agency says that the industrial actitation in favor of fewer hours about daily has largely disappeared elsewhere than at Chicago. At New York it has been a practical failure, while at Chicago the attitude of manufacturers of the progress of the movement. Supplementary reports of their room. "So, there, now!" she concluded with a wonderful knowledge of their room that within about two weeks there have been strikes at leading industrial centres to secure fewer daily hours of labor aggregating 200,000 employes that 150.

ODD have secured their ends. This indicates that over 42,000 of the 200,000 have secured their ends. This indicates that over 190,000 are working fewer hours, a small proportion of the total number claiming to be interested. Find any the content of the

railroad last night demolished twentyfour long and loving friendship. And let of my brethren think it any less if I force obstructed the tracks. Conductor Thomas ack the thoughts that come crowding to my mind. I shall speak coldly of my riend, but the most sacred tribute of a sad

Formula of the control of the contro

By ELEA DARE.

[Copyrighted, 1886, by S. S. McClure

and the wedding.

Now, hand in hand, they must leave the

TRAIN.

on a Long
Mountains.

eight wreck
Pennsylvania hed twenty-outright and ictor Thomas Mowray and re killed inom the East moon, having t. A number to mon, having t. A number odsiding, and t on to the ites later a

A STORY OF TWO LIVES.

Mrs. Jennie E. Kelley of Harwich is Found by a Long-Lost Brother.

HARWICH, May 14.—Mrs. Jennie E. Kelley is the wife of Marshall Kelley, a wellkenown citizen of the "Kelley" neighborhood, so called, in this town. Twenty-one years ago, when Mrs. Kelley, whose parents' name was Boardman, was an infant, and her brother, Francis Norris Boardman of Isora, Cal., was 3 years old. her parents for some unknown cause separated and the children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with a family named Green, and became known as Jennie E. Green. The boy was sent to an uncle in Sudbury, Mass., and resided with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was placed with him until he children were given away. The babe Jennie was afterwards sent to an orphan asylum in the meantime, he met Ruth, and prudence fitted to the background. He forced the first dawn of love, the wooling and the future rich with whole to begin life together. But they were young, when his together. But they were young, calling it rot. I jumped up and profested. Miss Hodson put on her glasses, looked at the first with prosting the was interestable to the fancies which they felt sure were waiting there.

Alfred Trenholm was an assistant book-keeper in a large wholesale house, an occupation which he honored only in so much him to the failure it rot. I jumped up and profested. Miss Hodson put on her glasses, looked at the first with the follows and testure of the future rich with product of the failure it rot. I jumped up and profested. Miss Hodson put on her glasses, looked at the first with the fol

be home, and discreed one from the drawing.

be home, and discreed one from the drawing of the feed of the discretified of the

"You bet he has."
"Got his head up out uv the water?"
"Yes, but we can't get him out."
"Well, it's too thundering bad—you see I'm sort uv backin' this fellow on the game and he's just about got 'em where he wants 'em. Tell my wife to heave the rattle-box and the rubber ring down to the poor little fellow and sing to him kind o' soft like and 'll be up just the minute this game is innshed."

The contract of the contract o

BILL NYE

Writes Another Letter to The Young Man in Love Tells His Best His Son.

Telling Him All About how to keep score.
She-Oh yes, how very nice! What are a Party .

Held to Finish Off the Parson's Woodshed

His Mother's Eager Zeal in the Cause.

And Her Lively Efforts Among the Local Pelicans.

MY DEAR SON-I ought to of answered rour last letter before this, but, to tell the truth, we have had another of them pesky hoodoos at our house for the purpose of finishing off the woodshed of the parsonage, and I've been mighty busy. For two days I was choring around the kitchen, carrying wood and water, and borrying dishes of the neighbors till you can't rest. Since the ruction was over I've been mostly engaged in thinking about it.
Our home paper gave us a good notice

and said it was a success; also that every one present enjoyed it highly. It alluded to me as a genial cuss, or words to that effect, and said your mother was the life of

If you sould have saw your mother, Henry, your own mother, prancing around there with her new No. 3 front hair tossed too and fro in a dishevelled state and downing the old pelicans of our thriving town to the tupe of twenty-five cents and upwards, you would have said also that verily The Life of the Party.

Your mother believes that scads become purified as quick as they light in the plate, no matter where they come from. I am more conservative. I hesitate to knock a man down with a doughnut and then go through his clothes. I aim to be a Christian. Henry, but not strongly sectarian in

So it hurt my feelings a little to see your mother rare around through the crowd Tuesday night and peddle bokays of these here little blamed geranium blows that falls off as soon as you pin them onto your

coat and laugh onet or twict.

Somehow it made me nervous, and the se flesh stood out all over me a foot high. I ain't like your mother to go around at her time of life, with a boy 20 years old and a real camel's-hair mustash, and learning more blamed foreign stuff than you could shake a stick at. I say it ain't like her to prance around among the old gan-ders of our place, and be giddy and garru-lous like a brazen beer-jerker or the red-

neaded biscuit-shooter at a tarvern.

And I know she wouldn't do it if it wasn't or her "zeal," as she calls it. Zeal is embittering my declining years, Henry. Zeal and skin games and rafiles and tec hee hee and twenty-five cents please, and the whole confidence game has made me prematurely

Sour.

I got to talking with Lon Taft and Jim Fuller about this thing yesterday. They felt just the same way. Lon says it pains him to see his wife, now that she is getting a little fieshy and never was a very good readster, talkering around the coral with a grab-bag in one hand and some kind of a bunko game in the other.

He says that's why so many men are seeking the flowing bowl. They eat this here black-and-tan cake at a sociable onet a week or onet a fortnit, and it busts their digesters. Then they

See Their Wives Acting as Cappers

and bunko-steerers to help raise a chattel mortgage on the belfry or some other such thing, and it depresses their spirits.

I am no man to complain, but, Henry, if

you go into any church in this country to-day you will find three-quarters of the congregation is women; they are noble women, too. God bless a good woman, Henry, is what I say. We like to have our mothers and our wives and our sisters Christians, even if we are inclined to be liberal in our own views; but the kind of zeal that fills up churches with overworked women, while the sulky hasband and father is at home trying to digest a large three-cornered frag-mentof sorrel cake that was left over from last week's debauch and benefit, is a mis-

We have voted cradle quilts to the hand-We have voted cradle quilts to the handsomest baby, plated bracelets to the most
popular young lady, and a gold-headed cane
to the man who wanted to be sherift, and
all that, but when they vote a brassmounted two-year-old swamp-elm club to
the maddest man in the United States,
Henry, I wish you would come home and do
a little work for me. I am a candidate.
I enclose \$14 post office order to buy you
another matriculation fee. Don't overdo
this matriculation business, though. You
know, as well as I do, that matriculation in
moderation is a good thing, but it may be
parried to excess. Sogood-by. Your Father.
BILL NYE.

The Boss Way to Disperse a Mob. [Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.] St. Louis, May 1.-The strikers now num

ber 180,000 men, and are determined to fight to the bitter end.

May 2—The railway companies have sworn in 15,000 deputy marshals. All the reserve police force is on duty; six regiments of infantry have arrived, and the railroads will not concede a single point to

the strikers.

May 3, 10 a. m.—The congressional inmay 3, the committee has arrived, and the members have begun making speeches.

May 3, 4 p. m.—The railway companies are begging the men to return to work upon their own terms. All points will be considered.

4.05 p. m.—The strikers are begging to be taken back on any terms. They ask no

taken back on any terms. They ask no concessions.

10 p.m.—The deputy marshals have all received any. One of them threw himself from the bridge into the river and was drowned. Two regiments have mutinied and threaten to fire upon the investigating committee. The other troops are in full retreat.

1.6.—Two Anarchists and a soldier have just been talked to death, and the committee is now at work on Martin Irons and a colonel.

decided to the colonel is dead. Martin Irons has saved his life by hitting nimself in the head with a copper hammer, causing instant deafness.

4.25 p. m.—A body of barbers armed to the roofs of their mouths met the committee in a dark and narrow street. A desperate conflict is going on.

Later—The walls of the houses are giving way.

Later—The waits of the houses are giving way.

4.35 p. m.—A gatling speech on the tariff revision has just been unlimbered, and the barbers who are able to crawl are in full retreat. Hollow and heartrending groans tell the fate of the others.

5 p. m.—A telegram from the Mayor of Chicago has just been received, urging the committee to come to that city with all batte.

haste.
6 p. m.—The committee has gone, and, although guns are firing and all the church bells ringing, the silence sounds like the Sunday before the world was made.

An Inducement.

[Estelline Bell.

A Dakota real estate agent was visiting in "Have you a church at your place?" asked "Church?"

"Yes, a church."
"Oh, yes, I know what you mean—one of these things where they ring a bell like thunder every Sunday morning. Yes, we've got one." "Don't you ever attend?"
"Me? No, I never have yet I put in \$25.
though, toward building it."
"How did you come to do that if you ton't take interest enough to attend?"
"Oh. I knew what I was doing-we done.

couldn't sell any town lots without one. There's nothing will catch the Eastern speculator when he comes out to buy real estate like a church with a long, slender steeple sticking up on it like the nozzle on a tin oil can."

AT THE POLO GROUNDS.

Cirl All the Little Secrets of the Na-New York Times. She (in the gallery of the grand stand)-

Oh, Charlie! what a cute little card. What

He—They designate the positions: "p." means pitcher, "c." catcher, "l. f." left

She-Oh, yes, and "3b." means three balls. He-No, third base.

Impolite Old Gent from behind (to imaginary friend)—Ah, there!
He—The New Yorks go first to the bat.
She—Oh, Charlie, what a lovely scene!
The players look so picturesque in their gray costumes against the background of green turf, don't they?
He—H-m-rather. That's O'Rourke at the bat. He's one of the heaviest batters in the League.
She—Oh, is he? I wish he would turn

She-Oh, is he? I wish he would turn around so that I could see his face.

He-Never mind his face. It's muscle He-Never mind his tace. It's muscle that counts.

She-I suppose so; but you know. Charlie, we always like a hero to be handsome.

Impolite old gent from behind groans.
He (standing up)—That was a daisy. Go, Jimmy, you've got to go! He'll make second! Muffed by thun—he'll reach third sure! Hoeray, Jimmy! Good boy, good toy!

oy!
She—Why, Charlie, how excited you are!
to tell me what he did.
He—He made third, that's what he did.
clean three-bagger!
She—Oh my, Charlie! And what does all that count? He-Nothing yet, but it will when he gets She-What does he want to get home for?

s he hurt? He-No, no; when he reaches the home she (excitedly)—Oh, yes. And when will

She (excitedly)—Oh, yes. And when will e reach the home plate?

He—The first chance he gets, of course. ow, that's Conner at the bat. "Little oger" they call him. She—Why, Charlie, he isn't little, He—They call him little because he's big. She—Oh! Who is the man that dusts the arble, Charlie? ole, Charlie?
—He's the umpire.
e—Is that all he has to do?
—No, certainly not. He decides when

man is out. She—I thought a player was out when he s touched with the ball. He—So he is, but the umpire has got to say so.
She—Oh, I didn't know. He has a fine physique, hasn't he, Charlie?
He—Yes; but physique won't help him any. What an umpire wants is a large

sad. She—Do all umpires have large heads? He—Yes, before the season is over some them have very big heads. She—Why, Charlie, where's that Mr. Con-

She—Why, Charne, where's that Mr. Connor?

He—He scored long ago. Don't you remember I put it down for you?

She—Oh, did you? I forgot.

Violent fit of coughing from behind.

He—That's Dorgan striking now. He's trying to make a sacrifice hit.

She—What's that?

He—He will get out himself in order to bring the man on third home.

She—Oh, Charlie, how very noble! He sacrifices himself for somebody else. What a fine esprit de corps that denotes!

He—It denotes ball. Watch this man coming now; that's Welch, the famous pitcher.

tcher.

She—What's he smiling for?

He—Because he gets a big salary and can ford to smile. That's a strike and a poor se, too, for he's out. He isn't much at the st, but he is a daisy in the box.

She—Oh, do they keep him in a box?

Undertone from behind—No, they keep in a glass case. him in a glass case.

He—No, of course not. The space where
the pitcher stands is called a box. That's

the pitcher stands is called a box. That's three out.
She—Is the game over?
He—No, only the first inning.
She—What are they all doing?
He—Changing sides. The visitors have a whack at the ball now.
She—Have a what, Charlie?
He—It's the visiting club's turn to bat.
She—Then I shan't watch them. I am only interested in the playing of the New Yorks.
He—Well, now is the time to see it. They will endeavor to prevent the other club

endeavor to prevent the other club

scoring. e-Oh, then I'll look. -Welch is pitching now. Watch that all curve. She-Yes, but he throws the ball so the

she—1es, but he throws the ball so the man with the club can't hit it.
He—That's what he wants to do.
She—Oh, Charlie, that doesn't seem fair.
He (in a low tone)—Everything is fair in base ball, and war, and—love.
She—Don't be foolish. Charlie. I thought you were going to tell me all about the game. ame. He-I'm trying to. Whew! that's a sky

She—A what?

She—A what?

He—A high ball, and by thun—that is,

Dorgan muffed it.

She—Oh, did the New Yorks win that

gan's error.

She—I should think if Mr. Dorgan made an error he would be willing to correct it. What are you applauding for now, harlie? He-Ward's pick-up. It was a dandy of a

lay. She-Why, the ball rolled right up to He-Yes, but the ball was a terribly hot ne.
She—Does the ball ever get too hot to play
with, Charlie?

He—Well, it's over, and the New Yorks have won. How do you like the game?
She—Oh, it's perfectly splendid, now that I understand all about it. Do you know, Charlie, what I am going to do? I am going to get a white silk handkerchief for you and embroider two bats, crossed, in the corner in red, and put in one or two orange and blue balls—no, I guess I'll have the balls dark red, too. It will be just lovely. Impolite Old Gent (sub voce) — Poor Charlie!

Not a Serious Mistake.

[Merchant Traveler.]

Jones had written a little local item of a ocial occurrence at his boarding-house for the paper, and the next day he called around to interview the editor about it. "Well," said that gentleman, "your notice was a good one, Mr. Jones, and we are lways glad to have our friends help us get

always glad to have our friends help us get all the news."
"That's what I thought," replied Jones, and so I sent it in; but there was a trifling mistake in the print."
"And what was it? I didn't notice."
"In that part where I had written 'as the guests were going out to supper, you got it as the guests were going out to suffer."
"Um-ah-yes, I did notice that" said the editor; "but you see, I boarded at that house three years, and when I saw that going out to suffer.' I thought, 'going out supper' wasn't any better, so I just left it that way."

Chicago Rambler.

THE BAIT. A valuable discovery-How to write witht pen, ink or pencil. Send ten five-cent stamps to Professor Vesuvius Corker, 37 Jones street, Chicago, and learn the valuable secret .- [Adv.

THE NIBBLE. PEWAUKEE, May 8.

DEAR PROF.—I notised your adverticement in the Howler and inclos ten 5-ct. stamps. Plees let me into your sekret. for I want to learn how to rite without pen, ink or pensil. Yourn.

PHINEAS JINKS.

LANDED. CHICAGO, May 4.

Phineas Jinks, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Try charcoal or chalk. Thanks for remittance. Hastily. V. Corker.

To Circumvent the Moths. (Somerville Journal).

A sure way to prevent the ravages of

BIVOUAC AND BATTLEFIELD

Recollections of General Custer at Winchester.

A Lively Fight in which Hundreds of Brave Men Fell.

He-That's a score card. I'll show you The Inspiring Charge of Five Magnificent Brigades.

On the morning of September 19, 1864, the Michigan Cavalry Brigade, commanded by General Custer, consisting of the First, Fifth. Sixth and Seventh Michigan regiments and the Twenty-fifth New York, was aroused from slumber at 2 clock in camp She—Not third base.

She—Oh!

He—Now the game is called. You want to watch closely and I'll explain.

She—Yes, and you must tell me everything, Charlie. I do so want to learn the dies" had been sounded at headquarters, and soon active preparations were made to break camp. Horses were fed and saddled, a hasty meal partaken of, and in about half an hour the brigade was in marching order waiting for the word "forward." The general is restlessly pacing to and fro in front of the flag, and the headquarter tent has not yet come down. Presently he speaks to a member of his staff, who moves toward his horse, mounts and rides in the direction of the regiments back of us. He will have to pass near where we are waiting, and as I am acquainted with him I determine to ask the meaning of the

him I determine to ask the meaning of the early morning move.

"What's up, captain? Where are we going? Prospect of a fight today?"

"Well, we're 'up' pretty early, and I think I can tell you our destination. There is to be a general advance of our division towards Winchester, and the Michigan brigade takes the lead on the extreme right. We are ordered to move to the Opequan Creek, about five miles from here, and to get there before daylight. I think we shall be off presently. There is a good prospect of warm work before night."

There is a good prospect of warm work before night."

Soon, the headquarter tent comes down, the general and staff mount, the bugler sounds "forward," and the brigade is again on the tramp. Away we go, across the country, through cornfields, into a patch of woods, another field, another patch of woods, up blind roads, a sudden turn to the right, across a large clearing, and entering a comparatively open piece of woodland

The Brigade Comes to a Halt for a short time and then moves forward again. We are now in the vicinity of the Opequan and it is not yet daylight. The brigade is massed in a piece of woods and is awaiting orders from the division com-

brigade is massed in a piece of woods and is awaiting orders from the division commander. After a short time we move forward again and proceed about a mile and a half and are again massed in a belt of woods and in rear of a range of hills overlooking the Opequan.

It is now broad daylight and a beautiful September morning it is. The air is fresh and balmy, the birds twitter in the trees, and all nature is smiling. Many of our brave men will never look upon such another sunrise.

Presently we hear the crack! crack! of the Spencers in our front, and soon a cavairyman comes in wounded in the arm. "Sharpshooters," he says, as he basses us. Soon other wounded men begin to come in, and we know that there has been warm work in front.

We are now about half a mile from Burns' ford, on the Opequan. Beyond us is an open field, and beyond that runs the creek, and rising from its brink on the south side is a high bluff lined with riffe-pits, filled with sharpshooters. On the left of the field on the north side runs a road leading to the ford, and on the left of the road is a railroad embankment perhaps twenty feet high. Custer has ordered two regiments to charge over the ford and dislodge the enemy. Down the road to the ford they move steadily, supported by a regiment which has been dismounted in the open field. But they do not succeed in the undertaking. A terrible fire from the sharpshooters on the bluff opposite greets them, and they are forced to return. They are repulsed, but not defeated. As quickly as possible the brigade is re-formed under cover of a ridge, and while the attention of the enemy is engaged by a regiment of dismounted int, to the First Michigan Cavalry Regiment is given the table to do.

plenty of skirmishing, but we are steadily driving them.

Then we advance up the road to near Stevenson's depot, and meet with no opposition until within two miles of that place, when we run against a snag in the shape of a division of Confederate cavalry. In a moment the whole Michigan brigade makes a gallant charge right into them, and still again we charge, and although greatly outnumbering us, the fierceness of our onslaught dismays them, and

They Break and Fly.

Looking off to the left an inspiring scene meets the eye. Five brigades are moving forward in parallel lines, their bright sabres glistening in the sun, the bands playing, and the national colors and battle flags fly.

"No," said the tall solemn man, and porous plaster."

The druggist slipped off the drawer and hit his head on the shelf. When he recovered, the tall man had gone, and was button-holing the minister across the street. Then the druggist made the junior assistant sweep the floor all over again.

Don Fraser. ing in the breeze. Ahead of us the enemy's ing in the breeze. Ahead of us the enemy's cavalry have formed across the pike, about three miles from Winchester, and concealed by a forest of pine they grimly await us. We could also see the battle raging between the lines of opposing infantry on the left.

we could also see the battle raging between the lines of opposing infantry on the left.

The rebel cavalry skirmishers now advance and drive in our own. A gallant charge by the Michigan men forces them back, and the short struggle is ended by the retreat of the enemy, and we are in hot pursuit. About a mile further on they again rally and form a line beyond a small ditch. Custer sounds the charge and away goes the brigade again, and again the enemy's cavalry is driven before us and takes refuge behind his line of infantry.

And now the Confederates make their last stand. We are near enough for them to use their batteries successfully, a circumstance which they are not slow to improve, and shot and shell are poured into our advancing columns. But the Confederate line is wavering and Custer knows it. Watching closely he sees the enemy about to make a retrograde movement, and instantly grasping the situation he orders a charge by the whole brigade. Away they go with a rush and a yell right in the mass of Confederate infantry into a field beyond, using the sabre almost exclusively. The fierce rush was too much for the butternut-clothed men, and they melt and vanish before it. A gallant charge, brave Michigan men! Push on!

But see, right in front springs up a fresh line of the foe! Stand firm! Now charge

Push on!
But see, right in front springs up a fresh line of the foe! Stand firm! Now, charge again! And again does this new obstacle melt away, broken to pieces, and many prisoners are ours.

Look over to the right there, where stands a little log house which

Shelters a Host of the Enemy.

They are very annoying. They must be dislodged. There go some Michigan troopers to do the work, and they do it thoroughly.
A sudden rush of horses, yelling men with moths is to buy a moth barrel, one of the kind that you can get at a store by blowing in a \$2 bill: then take all your meths, using great care that none escape your attention, and place them carefully in the barrel; sprinkle powdered camphor liberally over the moths and then carefully put on the core of the barrel and wrap it tightly in carbolized baper. If these directions are thoroughly and intelligently followed you can leave even worsted goods and sealskin furs lying uncared for in a closet all through the summer with inspunity.

A Life Sentence.

The Judge:

The Judge: noths is to buy a moth barrel, one of the gleaming sabres, and the thing is done. A

ward, gallant men! Keep them going! And they do.

Suddenly the artillery on Bunker Hill withholds its fire, the reports of small arms from the enemy cease, the smoke of battle clears partially away and we see that the hill is evacuated, the enemy driven out and in full retreat. Forward! forward! and away go our Michigan boys in hot pursuit. They have got them on the run. They fill the streets of Winchester and the Wolvernes are at their heels. On! on! through the town and miles beyond the surging mass is driven and the victory is won.

An hour later our squad passes over the scene of the struggle. Dead men are on every side and the ambulances are busily employed collecting and carrying off the wounded. We pass a wounded Confederate reclining against a portion of breastwork. A sabre stroke has gashed his cheek fearfully; one arm is disabled and his leg is shattered by a gunshot. He faintly calls for a drink of water. I dismount and hold my canteen to his lips. Alas! it is his last draught on earth. A moment later he sinks back, gives a convulsive gasp and all is over.

Now we pass the log house where the short but fierce struggle took place. There are scores of dead men in and about it, showing but too well the effects of the fierce charge by the Michigan troopers.

And so we move on and around the base of Bunker Hill, through the streets of Winchester, and finally find the flag and go into camp beside the Strassburg pike at ten o'clock that night. C. C. Colbrath, Michigan Cavalry Brigade Band. we pass the log house where the

A DRUG STORE TALE.

The Snake Story the Druggist Heard While He Was Wiping off a Dusty Centipede Jar.

The apothecary's junior assistant had sprinkled the floor with sawdust about an hour before, ready for the morning sweep-ing, and it had been hustled about by the feet of the army of morning stamp customers until its damp virtues had dried out

He scattered a fresh supply on the floor and began his sweeping of the middle and slighting of the corners with his wonted energy. 'Mornin', doctor," said a tall, solemn in-

dividual, as he stepped up to the show-case and dosed his handkerchief with an ounce or two of Ylang Ylang. or two of Ylang Ylang.

"Good morning, sir," said the druggist, eyeing the bottle and stopping in his wiping a jar of preserved centipedes which the junior assistant had been caught in the act of selling for leeches—"good morning, sir; some perfume this morning. It will last through two washings."

"No," said the man, "in that case I think I won't need none for a week or two—what's that you've got in the bottle there, snakes?"

ng, "and vit some things are jist as much ; mystery to me as when I was 20.

"How does it happen dat de folkses who am head-oper-heels in debt put on de moas' "Why am it dat de man wid a head full of brains mus' play second-fiddle to a monkey wid a pocket full o'money?

wid a pocket full o'money?

"How does it come, dat while we purfess to lub our naybor, nothin' tickles us mo' dan to h'ar he has received a set-back and mus' take a cheaper house?

"How am it dat de man wid de biggest di'man pin, an' de woman wid de moas' real lace on her dress, git shet of deir counterfeit nickles sooner dan anybody else?

"Show me a party of lifty pussons gwine to make a trip to Yurup, an' I'll pint out thirty-five who am stavin' off creditors to do it.

oit.
"We complain dat servant gals doan' "We complain dat servant gals doan' know deir duties, an' we eddicate our darters to ignore housework as beneaf 'em. De hired gals of de next ginerashun won't be too blame if dey mix bread in de bath-tub an' mash' taters wid a beer-bottle.

"When de vreacher gits up in de pulpit an' splains dat de African heathen am pinin' fur tracks an' Bibles we shell out de cash wid hot ingers. When de widder calls at de front doah to inform us dat her chill'en am cold and hungry an' ragged, we keen de cash keerfully salted down, an' wonder if an autograph album wouldn't help de fam'ly pull frew.

"Seems to me, as I lean on de fence an' look ober de landscape, dat a good sheer of dis world am wrong eand to. De shipe of brass ketches de eye whar' silver am unnoticed. A loud voice gathers a crowd sooner dan sweet song. Society demands a dress coat an' a white shirt, an' if dat demand am satisfied nobody will ask de wearer whether he has bin in siate prison or de State Legislature! Let us now purceed to dispatch de routine bizness of de eavenin'."

FUNNY ANIMALS.

The Sense of Humor Common to the Brute Creation.

A Bear Who Lost His Dinner But Had His Joke—A Humorous Parrot.

The Pointer and the Toad-A Bully of a Bull-Dog.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.] Though the philosopher Hobbes grovely

remarks, "Man is the only animal that laughs," one must not infer from this that animals have no sense of the ludicrous, ridiculous and funny. Indeed, there are many animals that relish practical jokes, and often play them themselves, while others show by signs and noises that they appreciate the discomfiture that their tricks have produced on their lords and masters-man. Who shall say that this bear cub, belonging to a species of masters—man. Who shall say that this bear cub, belonging to a species of animals that are generally accounted stupid, had not a keen idea of fun? Bruin was taking a voyage on a steamboat, and his master, for the purpose of keeping it out of danger as well as for the passengers' safety, had chained him on top of the pilothouse. There was a short ladder reaching to the top of the louse, and his owner, having procured a platter of refuse viotuals, was ascending it for the purpose of feeding him. As soon as the bear saw the end of the ladder above the caboose move he began to jump about in a lively manner. He stretched out his neck far enough to see his master coming up, then settled back with an air of devilish roguery written all over his countenance. He waited patiently for the man's head to appear, and then, when it was within reach of his paw, he blazed away, and breakfast, ladder and master went crashing on the floor beneath. Then the joy of the bear was uncontrollable. He jumped and pawed, and showed every sign of enjoying the prank most hugely. But in a few minutes he sang another tune, for his master, not relishing the tune, seized a stick and, going up a second time, gave him what Paddy did the drum, a good beating.

Dogs Have a Keen Sense of Humor. According to W. H. Beard, in his recent pencil sketches, illustrating humor in animals, nearly all the brute creation have

that "Pussy Jumped Headlong fast, we grew bold enough to examine it toloser.

"It was a dirty gray color generally, but there was round darkish spots all over it, and some places seemed to be of a moist brownish appearance, altogether bout the size of a teacup, only flatter.

"Well, sir, it was the nastiest, deadliest—""What was it?" asked the druggist breathlessly, "Did you put it in alcohol?"

"Put it in alcohol?" said the tall man, sconfully, "no, sir, we chucked it into the rubbish pile. You see I'd worn it till it curled up and fell off just as I got to the fence corner.

"My mind bein' on snakes at the time, I lost my head the moment I felt the thing move, and naturally thought it was somethin' runnin' up my leg. I hain't worn another since."

"Worn another!" gasped the druggist, "another snake."

"No, said the tall solemn man, "another porous plaster."

The druggist slipped off the drawer and hit his head on the shelf. When he recovered, the tall man had gone, and was button-holing the minister across the street. Then the druggist made the junior assistant sweep the foor all over again.

Don Fraser.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

More of Brother Gardner's Philosophy About Everyday Things.

"Detroit Free Press."

"I has been walkin' round on top dis airth mighty nigh my allotted time," said Erother Gardner as the band ceased playing, "and yit some things are jist as much a placed in the wagish bird, on mischief end, flew in. "Oh, Jim, you beauty!" cried the cild lady, the Now Cap, and, flying out of the window, bore the

Seized in His Beak the New Cap, and, flying out of the window, bore the thing of beauty to its nest in a shattered old oak, and no mortal ever saw it again. The

old lady did not attend church that mornwithin the circle of the author's dog acwithin the circle of the author's dog acquaintance was a dog named Kanuck. He was a bull-dog, and though of a very savage nature, yet he was faithful to his master, and he appeared to have a keen idea of the ridiculous, for he seemed to know how horridly ugly he was, and to take supreme delight in terrorizing not only all the dogs and children in the neighborhood, but even the grown people as well. It was this dog's great pleasure to leap from the ground to the top of the fence, and thence to the cap of the gate-post, where he would sit for hours watching up and down for some victim to practice his bugaboo business upon. When a timid or nervous person appeared, and the dog seemed to know all such, then he appeared not to notice their approach, gazing in every other direction until the intended victim arrived nearly opposite the post. Then he dropped suddenly down in front and glared at him with bloodshot eyes and projecting teeth, and such an appearance of ferocity that the passer-by generally stepped out into the gutter. Few people had the courage to brush past him on the narrow sidewalk, and when the passer-by had mustered spunk enough to regain the sidewalk again, then Kanuck would jump down from his post, and, rushing to his master, wag his tail and hideously grin, as much as to say, "Didn't I scare them, though?"

ness of swearing. But the seed seems to have fallen on stony ground, for, as their father was getting an armful of wood, he overbeard on the other side of the woodpile the following conversation:

the following conversation:

obliged to reprove the younger brother. "My dear," said she, solemnly, "if you tell lies God will not love you, and when you die your soul will not go to heaven."

"What ith my thoul?" inquired Johnny, pleasantly.

"Your soul!" grandmama was overheard to exclaim; "your soul, my child, is—I am surprised that a child of your age does not know what his soul is. It is—is it possible that you do not know? Well, then, ahem! Pick up grandmamma's specs. Johnny. There, now, you may run out and play, my dear."

The Ouilting That the Arp Family Used

MAN AS A REFORMER.

Things That He Would Do and That He Wouldn't Do to Make Life Hap-

He would have the house run by force of such seeming magic that the male members of the family would never recognize washday, sweeping-day and house-cleaning time, He would have the coffee as strong and clear every morning as is usual on Sunday

and beef without bone, gristle, fat or fiber. He would have the bedclothes securely tucked in at the foot of the bed-nailed if

necessary.

He would see that his pipe and slippers were to be found at night exactly where they were left in the morning, likewise his blacking-brush and his receipts.

He would never pose as a martyr because the male members of the family were occasionally late to dinner.

He would never look as if he had swallowed something he couldn't digest when male members of the family stayed out late and make irrelevant observations thereat.

thereat.

He wouldn't make disagreeable remarks regarding habits of drinking and smoking to make sensitive members of the family feel uncomfortable.

He would never be without a servant un-He would never be without a servant under any consideration; by dint of discretion, conspiracy and an amiable disposition, a servant would be always in her place—to be ild fires and carry coal if nothing more. He would add to the culmary department without delay an improved patent hash machine, a cherry stoner, an apple parer, a potato slicer, a cabbage chopper, and he would wash dishes with a mop, always have a holder in his hand ready for use, never have the stove-lid lifter where it was hot, and always work with gloves on.

He would never be seen with crimping pins or curl papers, never wear a soiled

He would never be seen with crimping pins or curl papers, never wear a soiled apron or a Mother Hubbard, never have a tear in his sleeve, and always wear a bewitching lace breakfast cap. He would paralyze the butcher the first time he sent tough meat, he would never have sour bread, and he would have more good things to eat and lesser bills from the grocer.

He would always have the water-pitchers full of water; always have the coal-stove filled with coal: always have the ash-pan empty; always have the lamps filled; always have the wood, and never allow emptiness in any sort of a receptacle except the ash-pan and the cuspidor to jar upon the nerves and sensibilities of weary breadwinners who come home from their daily toil.

He wouldn't allow the cook to burn so much fuel, and he would put the kindling wood under lock and key.

looisnness in bric-a-brac to hang on the walls.

He wouldn't put tidies on the chairs, and he wouldn't buy silks to cut up and sew to gether again to construct a crazy quilt.

He wouldn't shut all the blinds up tight in the summer, and he wouldn't wear a drawn expression about the corners of the mouth, when, perchance, the front hall is decorated with the umbrellas and rubbers of the family.

He would cultivate an amiable disposition, never have odious headaches, bridle his tongue and never hang on for the last word.

word.
In short, he would endeavor to make the lives of male members of the family as felicitous and as free from care as possible.
HARYOT HOLT.

THE TWELVE-YEAR-OLD CIRL.

[San Francisco News Letter.]
The hobbledehoy, that wretched, bashful,

shuffling, long-legged, freckled and, socially speaking, unhappy creature, has long been considered as the least interesting form of the human species; but there is another variety of the article which is incomparably worse, and this is the twelve-year-old girl. She is not necessarily just 12 to the minute. She may be 11, or 13, or, in extreme cases, 15, but she is usually 12. She is at that poetical period where "the brook and river meet," but it takes a purely poetic constitution to appreciate the beauty of her position. To a plain, ordinary, prose person like the T. C. she is usspeakably odious. She possesses all the instinctive coquetry of her sex without anything to back it up. She is perfectly complacent, and this renders her impervious to snubs. She feels herself unappreciated at home, and attributing this state of affairs to the bad taste of her relatives she lays herself out to fascinate the general public on boats and in street-cars, at theatres, fairs, and such social gatherings as countenance those of her unpleasant are. Her presence is always fatally felt. Here she spreads her long, thin feet attached to other long, thin objects, out before her and prepares to enjoy herself at the top of her voice. She interrupts, she contradicts, she giggles, she glances, she strikes angular attitudes, she monopolizes the conversation, and when crowded out of it, which occurs but seldom, she hums to herself while other people are talking. You can't squelch her, and an attempt in this direction is discouraging, for she possesses that elastic temperament which, when sat upon, rebounds vivaciously the instant the pressure is removed. She has only one idea—herself—and by the time you are a sweet-tempered person you will wish that the stifling and strangling of ideas was not merely a figure of speech. bly worse, and this is the twelve-year-old girl. She is not necessarily just 12 to the

BILL ARP AT HOME.

The Quilting That the Arp Family Used

to Do in Other Days.

A Frantic Wrestle Between the Humorist and the Toothache.

[Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.]

We have got so at my house that we can

tell a book agent or a new patent man a quarter of a mile off. My wife sits by the window where she can see down to the branch that crosses the big road, and ever and anon I hear her say "yonder comes another one. I wonder what he has got." All in one week, we had a book man who came in with a big pictorial educator and said his lesson by heart as he turned over the leaves, and a churn man and nursery man and a coffee roasting man and a cotton planter man and a man with a machine to find the level of terraces and ditches and a man with a quitting contraption. Well, we liked them all for they were nice talking gentlemen and pretty good looking, but it takes a power of valuable time at this season of the year. Sometimes II am away over in the power of valuable time at this season of the year. Sometimes I am away over in the field at work, or making out like I am, and the horn blow for me to come to the house, and I look up and see a bugsy at the gate, and so I come to tiling up the hill, and when I get here find one of these gentlemen waiting to sell me something I don't want, or if I did I havn't the money to pay for, and so I sit down and patiently listen to his little speech and feel so sorry that I have to decline his favors and cut off his good intentions. That book man seemed really concerned for my children, and wanted to sell me a book that would educate the whole family and save schooling, but my experience is that children educate the whole family and save schooling, but my experience is that children had rather go to school than to be educated at home. My wife and I have tried it. We have set their study hours and given them their lessons, but it is an up-hill business, for there are no other children to stimulate them. When they go to school and have to stand up in a class of eight or ten and recite their lessons, their ambition is excited, and they try to keep head, or as far from foot as possible. And then

They Have Such a Good Time frollicking at recess and at noon and on the way going and coming.

Well, we used to reast coffee-that is, we parched it in a skillet, and it was pretty warm work, and my wife broke an egg in warm work, and my wife broke an egg in the total plant the soft weary breadwinners who come home from their daily toil.

He wouldn't allow the cook to burn so much fuel, and he would put the kindling wood under lock and key.

He wouldn't always tell people how much he had to do, and he would 't chase himself around the house, doing the thousand and one unnecessary things that women do. He would never cook boiled ham or cabbage, fritters, fish or onion within the sacred home precincts.

He would never take more than usual pains to hide the button-hook, the clothes brush and the morning paper.

He would have eggs done to a turn in exactly three minutes by the clock and not have the shells so hot that no man on earth could open them.

He would never take advantage of the graveyard hours of the night to go through trousers' pockets for small change.

He would never ask a dry goods clerk to take down every bolt of cloth in the store in order to select two yards of cloth for an apron.

He would never allow church societies.

The state of the s

If I Had My Life to Live Over Again I think I should turn my attention to horticulture and grow fruits and flowers.

comes, and would if I were able.

The country looks mighty pretty now. We take a walk sometimes, and meander among the flowers and get sweet shrubs and honeysuckles and crab apple blossoms and all sorts of wild flowers and make bouquets and till the vases until the house is perfumed with odors sweeter than Lubin's costly extracts. I heard the first whippoorwill of the season last night. His plaintive, monotonous notes are always welcome and makes me feel that a friend has come back from somewhere, I don't know where. The mocking birds are building in the orchard again and wake us with their sweet songs every morning. The little brown wrens are chirping and boblice around a season last supplies and boblice around a season last sping a season las with their sweet songs every morning. The little brown wrens are chirping and bobbing around, and old Bess walked up from the meadow this morning with an infant colt by her side. Everything is lovely except some things that are not. I had a box of tomato plants in the garden and one of our dogs thought it a good place to bury a bone, and he grabbled the dirt all to pieces and didn't leave a single plant. I had just planted a long row of late peas and two old hens with chickens got in there and scattered them all up. Then Sunday two of my old teeth took a fair start with the freshet, and all day they jumped around and danced to internal music, and gave me to understand they had struck and had guit work for good. We have not been on friendly terms for a month or so, and I had coaxed them along with camphor and hartshorn and chloroform, and one thing and another, until my cheek was sore inside and out, and Sunday night I was trying to worry through and was dosing away and got into a troubled dream about the Knights of Labor killing an engine, and I thought I was the engine and they were killing me. By midnight I took a notion to sit up with myself till morning, and so I kept busy in nursing the fire and watching the clock and Grunting a Mournful Bass

to the pattering rain. Monday I went to town on business, urgent business, for it rained and it poured, but I regarded it not spink enough to regain the sidewalk again, then Kanuck would jump down from his post, and, rushing to his master, wag his tail and hideously grin, as much as to say, "Didn't I scare them, though?"

Ministers' Sons.

¡Detroit Free Fress.!

Rev. Mr. B—— of Oregon has two little boys, Matthew and Johnny, who have been duly instructed as to the exceeding wickedness of swearing. But the seed seems to have fallen on stony ground, for, as their overbeard on the other side of the woodpile the following conversation:

"Less" cred little Johnny, "courageously. There was a pause, during which Matthew appeared to be considering how to do it. "Theo do I," piped Johnny.

The grandmama of these boys was once!

The grandmama of these boys was once!

The grandmama of these boys was once!

What It Means.

[Rambler.]

Angelina—Mama, dear, do you understand anything about the language of flowers?

Mama—No, love; why?

Angelina—Why, Mr. Snoopkins has just sent me a lovely bunch of jacqueminots, three dozen, at least; and I wanted to see what the significance of it is.

Unfeeling brother—I can tell you, sis; it means that Snoopkins is around today trying to borrow from the other fellows.

"Less" cred little Johnny, courageously.

There was a pause, during which Matthew appeared to be considering how to do it.

Then he called out in furious accents: "I swear."

The grandmama of these boys was once!

The grandmama of these loss signing these pledges for you fellows for the last thirty years."

The grandmama of these boys was once!

The grandmama of these boys was once!

The grandmama of these loss and cyclones would not be least. I was defined and the

excavation inside were too much for me. How my sympathetic family did comfort and soothe me and bathe my head with camphor and feed me on chicken soupchicken soup! Mrs. Arp, my wife, knows what is good for me. And one time, when she was going away from home, she said: "Now, children, if your papa gets sick, make him some chicken soup; and if he don't want it, then send for me and the doctor right away." Tuesday morning I was well enough to take some interest in the flood.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Violets. (E. D. Pierson in Life.) Violets, dainty and sweet, Born of the dews and the May, Not in the dust and the heat, I leave you to perish to day.

Nay, in the lordliest state

Proud shall you go to your rest, Kings could but envy your fate, Dying tonight on her breast. Revenge Is Sweet.

Small boy (to policeman in front of salloon)-"Hey! hold yer breath; here comes der roundsman." An Old Jest Put in Rhyme

Birdseye in the Judge.1
For medicines and visits
The doctor sent his bill; Month after month over But found it owing still. At last a note was sent him

Whose sense you may discern;
"I'll pay you for your medicines,
Your visits I'll return." Just a Rumor. [Burlington Free Press.]
It is said that in the office of the Woman's Journal all the exchanges are carefully

saved for bustles. To Daisy. (WITH A BUNCH OF ROSES.) [N. B. in Harvard Lampoon.] This humble offering which I send May not unworthy be.
If it remind thee of a friend

Who oft remembers thee.
And roses seem an offering meet
For love to lay at Beauty's feet. I know their splendor all will fade.

As moments glide away;
But what of that? They were but made
To blossom and decay.
Or wake, perchance, a passing sigh
For vanished hopes, and days gone by. P. S .- The flowers will be sent later in the year when the price comes down.

Reminiscent. (Merchant Traveler.) A smile usually hangs on a girl's face for fully fifteen minutes after she has met and spoken to a handsome young man on the

And through the church the echo rung. Oh, for a man! she sang again— How could such sweetness plead in vain? The bad boys grinned across the aisles, The deacon's frowns were enanged to smiles

At base and tenor's wicked wink, The girls that bore the alto part Then took the strain with all their heart: Oh, for a man, a man, a man— And then the full-voiced choir began

Oh, for a mansion in the skies, A man-a mansion in the skies A Terrible Situation.

The only place in which the average woman can be placed where she can think of absolutely nothing she wants to say, is at a telephone Together. (Godey's Lady's Book.) A home awaits me, never seen, But yet I dearly love it; I picture it in meadows green

Our new, sweet life together Its joys I know will never cease But every day grow dearer, And so in perfect trust and poace I watch the hours draw nearer, When with my Love, my hand in his, I'll brave life's stormlest weather,

Where He Got the Scar. She-And that scar, Major. Did you get it during an engagement.

The Difference Between Them. "I am going to the seaside," said the milkman,

dashing spray;
Yes, I love the gorgoous sunset, love the calm, and love the squall—
But I think I love the water, in my business, best

of all. 'That's the difference between us." said the

Though I dearly love the billows, yet I can't forget Yet I think my young affection most is centred in

Sizing Them Um

At the theatre. "What a lot of married people there are

here tonight. The parquet is full of

want to buy something from every one who comes, and would if I were able. A Lyric from the German. (Herman Merivale.)
My heart—my thought revealing,
Say, how can Love be known?

> "She comes—and is in man." How can Love leave the true heart? And when is Love the purest?

When are Love's riches greatest? What language is Love's latest? "She has none. She is Love."

Unfavorable to Romance [Fall River Advance.] When a woman has got a new bonnet, a boil on her nose, her baby in the mumbs has just started house cleaning and window gardening, is making things for a church fair, and has found out that her husband receives a good many letters in a feminine

[The Alleghenian.]
I do not mourn, sweet wife of mine,
Because those ruby lips of thine— That marble brow—
Were kissed by one who might have been.
Had I not chanced to step between. Thy husband now.

For him would beat, Nor that the hand which owns my ring It was but meet.

So sweet and slim.

Ah, no, my love! the woe you see
Is mine because you wedded me Instead of him. Time to Rush Things.

thing I have on the hooks at present. Mrs. L : Why, my dear, you have plenty of time before you.

Miss L.: You're mistaken, mamma; I am

failing rapidly. I know, because I have heard several people say lately that I am "growing younger and prettier every day." I have no time to los

The singers' cheek turned deepest pink To sing with all their might and main The finis to the girl's refrain: Danville Breeze.

With arching elms above it; It must be always bright within Whatever be the weather. For there my Love and I begin

For to my heart a world of bliss Lies in that word-"together."

He-absently-Engagement? No; the first week of our honeymoon.

blithe and gay; "For I love the occan breezes, and I love the

grocer at his side, Though the ocean breeze is bracing, and I love the rolling tide.

"Do you mean to say you know then "Oh, no. But the men don't do any talk. ing, and there's hardly a corsage bouque

> "Love is two souls—one feeling; Two hearts—one pulse alone." Then tell me how Love grew, heart?

"Where Self no place can fill."
Where her foundations surest?
"When they are very still."

handwriting she is in a poor condition of mind to be asked if she does not believe that woman's mission is to love and be

I do not grieve because thy heart,

I sigh not that his arms were placed Some scores of times around your waist

Miss Longout: Mamma, I think Til accept young Snoopkins. He seems to be the best

Oh, for a Man. [M. C. Hungerford in the Judge.] Oh, for a man! the clear voice sang.

TOWNSEND'S OUTLOOK

Summing Up the Political Situation.

Cleveland's Relations With Democratic Leaders in Congress.

Whom Republicans Talk of for the Next Presidential Candidates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15 .- The admin istration, which began with high hopes and with general consent, has been disapointed, I think, in the degree of harmony it expected between itself and the corre-

Some say that this discordance has been due to the new executive's want of the style and aniomb that make individuals easy to-The President came to Washington abso-

The President came to Washington absolutely from private life, unless we consider his filling two municipal places in Buffalo and his almost accidental election to be governor of New York introductions to the wider life of the capital city.

A few persons know the difference between distinction in a prominent secondary town and the varied and settled society of the metropolitan capital. The President was one of those who had not paid attention to Washington, and he had drawn most of the ideas of the parliamentary existence from the City Council of Buffalo and from the Legislature of New York State. As well might a young man who and from the Legislature of New York State. As well might a young man who had attended two academies in Syracuse, and become a freshman in Harvard College, have deliberately informed himself about life in the senior class at the latter institution. The councils of a city are made up ordinarily from some tradesmen, a few minor lawyers, and various ward politicians. Legislatures, even of the city of New York, are composed of parties with special interests to look at er and obtain, and of the ruder kind of embryo politicians who regard the Legislature

But a Scant Idea

of the patriotism of the Buffalo City Council. One of his messages to them overflows with his contempt of their views of the welfare of the town. At Albany, he had chiefly to deal with the tinkering lawyer chieny to deal with the tinkering lawyer lobbyists, from the overwhelming special interests of the great cities who had easily had their way with the members of the Legislature, and who came to him with their briefs all ready. He tired of his place as Governor of New York in a few weeks, and heartily wished himself back in Buffalo, But the dissatisfaction in the Republican party with individual leaders of it, notably Mr. Blaine, pointed to Cleveland as the alternative of this dissatisfied element. Before he was well up in the State of New York he found himself engaged in the great campaign for the highest office in the land. Being elected he turned to Washington city with a certain feeling that he could now at last have his own way. But when he came to Washington he found the general parliamentary feeling, without much regard to party, jealous of its prerogatives and regarding him merely as a friendly accessory. For some time he was engaged in making the acquaintance of members of Congress and senators. He found them first concerned in his patronage and its distribution.

At the same time the newspaper organs of the Republican element which had lobbyists, from the overwhelming special

news conveyed to the other side. In this way the President began to be challenged, first by one person and then by another, without much regard to party, and after he had exhausted the men on both sides who had moral courage, and these reported that he was peculiar and not very social, the majority in Congress, which is composed of men without moral courage, declined to go to the White House at all, or only went there scared, like rough tradesmen who are induced by their wives to go once into society, and

has for more than a year worked itself away from the real government, which lies in the Capitol.

For some time there had been hot advo-For some time there had been hot advo-cates of the President. After that there were apologies for the President. Now there is a kind of simmering semi-stagnant life here, like a lake between the White House and the Capitol, which expects no tributary, receives no wave, and has no in-terior ferment, and the government is very dull.

dull.

The President has turned his attention to some marital compensation for the barrenness of his task and his comparative at andonment. The people at the Capitol end of the government are concerned in appropriations and the omnibusing of local things. Hence the moral incentive which was expected from an absolute change of party in the government has somewhat dwindled away, until the reporters at Washington whose business it is to watch the proceedings say that they expect

Washington whose business it is to watch the proceedings say that they expect nothing of this session whatever.

Different views will be taken of the causes which led to this stagnation. Some will say that the President should have been sustained by his party in Congress through thick and thin; that he was the leader of the party, and that all his views ought to have been respected. Unfortunately a large portion of the constituents of the President's party in Congress have

the proceedings say that they expect the Different views will be taken of the causes which led to this stagnation. Some been seatinated by the party in Contress through thick and thus that he was the been seatenable by the party in Contress through thick and thus the was the been rescaled. Unfortant problem crasts from whatever states of the party in the proceeding the property of the party and application of the party

fellow-worker, and sits with him by day and night, both working away at the details of examination of bills, etc. New and then the President thinks he sees an opportunity, or honestly feels that he ought to speak, and launches a message. Before he came to Washington he wrote a letter in the line of a declaration of policy concerning the silver question. For that he was highly applauded by his independent supporters and by a good many hard-inchey upporters and by a good many hard-money Democrats. But there he also shut off the

Democrats. But there he also shut off the first of the elements natural to his following, and they have never returned with enthusiasm.

Then he disappointed the intellectual leaders by not calling them frequently to him and going over the points he wished to be impressed upon the government. Hewitt, who is probably the most important man in the New York City delegation, is a rather crotchetty man, well read, fond of his position as a man of acquirement and of wealth, and he now pays but little attention to the White House end of the government. He is said to show

A Growing Indifference

A Growing Indifference to being retained in any part of the govern-

Bragg of Wisconsin, who fought Cleveland's battle at Chicago with a rough fist, and is still in the Democratic line fearlessly, appears to have been disappointed in some little influence which the President might as well have considered favorably as not. He now wages in Congress a fight on

on the other hand the Rebundeans, who had a long experience in discipline, take up, to a slight extent, the cause of their Democratic colleagues and swell the chorus of dissatisfaction. This dissatisfaction is not lessened by the fact that here and there, outside of Congress, some conspicuous

proclaims that Cleveland will be renominated, but that his views on civil service will go by the board. In short, there is want of party harmony observable, and the Republicans are drifting powerfully again politicians who regard the Legislature somewhat as a bore, or, notably, as a place to serve large corporations. There is probably no Legislature in the United States more appositely composed than that of New York State. The members from Albany are looking out for the new Capitol building; the members from Rochester are looking out for the canal patronage; the members from Boulding; the members from Rochester are looking out for the canal patronage; the members from looking out for the canal patronage; the members from New York are attempting to guard their city machines from invasions by the countrymen who compose so much of the State Legislature.

The Fresident appears to have had

But a Scant Idea

The vice-presidency has somewhat loomed to the nomination of Blaine and Logan.

The vice-presidency has somewhat loomed up in recent years. Arthur got the great office by the accident of death. Hendricks was buried, like the chief Democratic hero. I find that Democrats all over Washington believe that Blaine will inevitably be the next Republican candidate. I heard it said today that John Sherman would be tricked in his expectations of the presidential nomination. It seems that the Blaine men are holding Forsker in reserve to play him against Sherman in Ohio, and that as Foraker has controlled all the internal affairs of Ohio, he considered himself a rising probability, leans toward Blaine. The vice-presidency has somewhat loomed

merely united on the first ballot, but united in spirit and without evasion. It does not look as if that would come to pass. If I am correct in my surmise there is left no candidate of the Republicans hable to be successful unless Blaine throws strength to some one. The great body of the party regards Blaine's campaign in 1884 as a success under the circumstances. They do not much care what individual newspapers say. They will not admit in the next Republican national convention men of any convictions, conscientious or otherwise, about the candidate who shall be nominated. Mr. Curtis

civil service issue. But the tresident's mugwump supporters have not been discreet; they have quarrelled with the Democracy almost from the outset. Henry Ward Beecher's recently untimely statement is bitterly commented on in Washington

wand Beecher's re-ently untimely statement is bitterly commented on in Washington.

The Wall street support of Cleveland is a staple element that adheres to him; but Wall street is in a bad way. You see only about 150,000 shares of stocks soid on the narket; the big bears in the street, like Osborne and Woerishoffer are dead. Nothing is left but Cammack and Travers, and the latter has a son-in-law, a prominent Republican leader, James 'Wadsworth, and is by affiliation a New Yorker now, and not very much bothered about party lines.

There seems to be but one positive quantity in the land, and that is Blaine, sitting back in the distant green pastures of Maine, cautious in all he does, taking advantage of the great Irish contention, of the strike question, of the rumpus in Chicago and Milwaukee, and of the dislocated and secondary condition of politics. I would not be surprised to find that Rush of Wisconsin became the Republican nominee for vice-ordary condition of politics. I would not be surprised to find that Rush of Wisconsin became the Republican nominee for vice-president, if there is any more pouting on behalf of General Logan. But it is said that Rush sold out Blaine to Garfield in 1880.

The sectional question has broken out over the seizure of a New England vessel in the waters of Canada. South of Mason and Dixon's line everybody hunts a pretext to Condemn the American Vessel.

There was a time when we had such talk as

THE WOMAN'S HOUR

Practical Hints on Hats and Summer Dresses.

What the Fashionable Wear in the Gav World Where Style is King.

Pretty Patterns to Study in the

Idly-Swinging Hammock.

have a new dress she wants it made up in the latest style. She has the material, and it costs no more to follow the fashion than freaks in dress always create unfavorable criticism, and no lady desires to be made a target for the scorn of her associates. Such being the case the following hints from Le

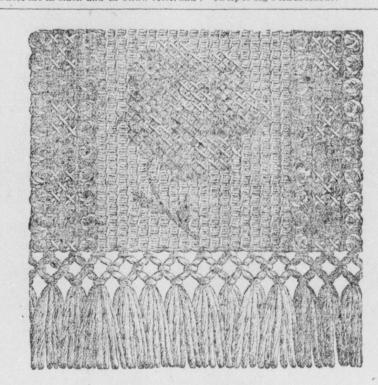
Bon Ton regarding what is worn will be of

the wool. Make a chain of 32 stitches, work every other row piain, and in the alternate rows 1 tuft stitch as follows: Draw up a stitch, draw the right side of the loop with the finger and thumb of the left hand over the left side of loop, insert the hook into the loop thus held by the finger and thumb of the left hand over the left side of loop, insert the hock into the loop thus held by the finger, draw up a loof, turn the wool over the hook, draw up another loop through the same loop, draw through all the loops on the hook together, 4 plain tricot, 1 tuft stitch, 1 plain tricot, with the other color 18 plain tricot, 1 plain tricot, 1 tuft stitch, 1 plain tricot, work off in usual way, repeat till long enough. The nextern worked on the stripe enough. The nextern worked on the stripe

Make a chain of 160 stitches, join in a cir-

First round—1 short crochet stitch in each foundation stitch.

Second round—*5 short crochet stitches in each of 5 next stitches, bring one bead to last stitch, I short crochet stitch in next stitch, another bead, I short crochet in next stitch, I bead, I short crochet in next stitch, I bead, I short crochet stitch in user stitch, I bead, I short crochet stitch in user stitch, I bead, I short crochet stitch in user stitch, I short in country in the stitch in user stitch. I bead, I short crochet, I short crochet, I bead, I short crochet, I b



TRICOTED STRIPE FOR AFGHAN.

Forsker in reserve to play him against Sherman in Ohio, and that as Forsker has controlled all the internal affairs of Ohio, he considered himself as a rising probability, leans toward Blaine rather than toward Sherman. The recent dinner in New York City of what was called the Ohio Society, was at bottom an attempt to bring Mr. Sherman into prominence as the next candidate of the Republican party.

Many mugwumps are dissatisfied with their present relation. This is plainly seen in the attitude of Forbes, as one of the proprietors of the Bell telephone, toward the President. The mugwumps would like not to have to take the pill of Blaine, whom they so bitterly opposed last time. The sole chance of John Sherman to receive the nomination for president is to have a united Republican delegation from the State of Ohio—not merely united on the first ballot, but united in spirit and without evasion. It does not look as if that would come to pass. If I am look as if the look as if the look as if that would come to pass. If I am since of members of Congress and senators. He found them first concerned in his patronage and its distribution.

At the same time the newspaper organs of the Republican element which had against place-seekers. He seems to have a blutt, off-hand, not very courtier-like nature, and in a little while he apparently made up his mind that Congress was another State legislature or city council. If he did not express this feeling, it seems to have been manifest in his discourse and address. Now, congress in both bedies has a social organization as well as two party threads of Theology of the Republicans. Nor cannot at Washington roughly treat a popular Democrat and get much credit for it among the average Republican leader of pleasant intercourse without having the news conveved to the other side. In this way the President began to be challenged, first by one person and then by another, without much regard to party, and after he had exhausted the men on out sides who had moral courage, and these reported that he was peculiar and not certain many occasions, in cool or bad and of the skirt, and are very useful for a great of the open to be a special traveling dress. Our modistes the party regards Blaine's campaign in 1884 as a success under the party regards. Blaine's campaign in 1884 as a success under the party regards regard body of the skirt, and are very useful for a special traveling dress. Our modistes the party regards plaine's campaign in 1884 as a success under the party regards. Blaine's campaign in 1884 as a success under the party regards the party elegant the party regards the party of a special travelling dress. Our modistes the party regards the party elegant the party land their party regards the party of a special travelling dress. Our modistes the party regards the party elegant the party land the party regards the party of a special travelling dress. Our modistes the party regards the party of a special travelling tweather, or in travelling, with every land and the party land the party land the party

may be just as handsome and as tasteful as the most expensive ones to be had in the stores, which are made precisely in the same way, and besides being a great deal cheaper is more durable and lasting, as the girls who work for the stores naturally are less careful, use poorer material, and being paid by the square metre, hurry their work along with little regard to its durability.

In dis ole world o' tears, Used no bad words like udder men— 'Cept when I cussed de steers.

Oh, I wanter go home, Oh, I wanter go home,

But steers, good Lawd, would make er saint cus When da runs in er thicket wid him, Fur any sorter pusson habgot ter make er fuss When his eye's scratch'd out by er lim'.

An' swim like er fish in de riber o' life, Oh, I mus' go home, Oh, I mus' go home,

Another Result of Lying Awake Nights.

But I ain'ter gwine ter take my scoldin' wife

(Hopkinton), which organization assembles weekly in their hall at the lower village.

It is now said Cleveland goes to sleep in church. Another result of pie in the White House. When a man begins to go down hill he goes fast.

tricot with the first color, I tuit stitch. I plain tricot; work off in usual way, reveat till long enough. The pattern worked on the stripe is entirely in common cross stitch, with the exception of the stalk of the flower, which is finished in cording and long stitch. Repeat the cross-stitch work at equal distances. When enough stripes are made join them together. Finish with tassels or knot lengths of wool into the edge of work, then knot strands together as illustrated.

E. M. Nilles.

Crocheted Hand-Bag for Lady.

Materials, 2 spools black Corticelli purse silk, s bunches black jet beads, steel crochet hook.

Thread the beads on silk before commencing work.

I was an orphan in my twentieth year. Back of this time I care not to pursue my tale. Alone in the world, with few friends and no intimates, maintaining myself by my daily labor in the bookbindery, and possessed of the "fatal gitt of beauty," my existence was lonely and unsatisfactory. There was very little congenial companionship for me at the great boarding-house, and my books and my studies became almost my only occupation. Distrustful of men, from the manner in which some of them had approached me since I entered the bindery, I soon grew cold and distant, and would not consent to make any new acquaintances. So here I was, young, bequitful, overflowing with health and animal spirits, but chilled by misfortune and harsh contact with the world. I was an enigma to all who knew me, and was rapidly becoming a burden to myself. What shape or form my life might have taken but for the new element that was thrown into it, it is idle to conjecture. Suddenly, almost in a day, life became a different thing. A face, a voice, the touch of a hand—low magical the transformations they can sometimes work!

Visitors were allowed in our great establishment, but yery rarely had I so much as

Interest of the control of the contr

An extra head to to have each, thine and this with extra deposits soon, when the way is the control of the cont

A MOST SINGULAR CASE.

The uncles of young Herbert Marshall have requested the papers to suppress the distressing facts of his case from the public, but so interesting are they from a psychological and pathological points of view, but so interesting are they from a psychological and pathological points of view, but so interesting are they from a psychological and pathological points of view, but so interesting are they from a psychological and pathological points of view, but so interesting are they from a psychological and pathological points of view, but so interesting are they from a psychological and pathological points of view, but so interesting are they from a psychological and pathological points of view, but at the following a rose from a tree at the head of the bed, shaded it to me. I promised—for what will we not promise the dying?—and I sat by him till the end, which came an hour later.

This young man, just 22 years old, is one of the Marshalls of Hope Hill, that coterie of families whose wealth is almost boundless, and whose education and refinement are well known. Herbert, the only child of one of these families, has from boyhood been of a highly nervous organization and super-sensitive temperament, Two years ago he graduated at Harvard with the highest honors. Returning home with his proud and delighted parents, the train which carried them was caught in an accident, in which several passengers were injured, and Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were instantly killed. The shock the withered rose that Dr. Vanlear had carefully preserved in an envelope; I wissed it and placed it in my bosom. And then I found the strength to ask him the question."

I took the withered to be the tilt her, and give her this."

He reached out his hand and, plucking a rose from a tree at the head of the bed, shanded it to me. I promise the dying?—and I sat by him till the end, which came and rose from a tree at the head of the bed, shanded it to me. I promise the dying?—and I sat by him till the end, which came a not promise the d and tell her how cruelly they kent me from her—and you'll tell her that I always loved her. And give her this."

"He reached out his hand and, plucking a rose from a tree at the head of the bed, handed it to me. I promised—for what will we not promise the dying?—and I sat by him till the end, which came an hour after."

He went on to tell me that he was umperatively called to his home by telegraph the next morning, and that, two months later, when he was again able to visit the city where these things happened, all trace of me had vanished. I had meant it to be so; I had intended to destroy every link between me and the place: but I little thought that in so doing I was delaying the gift and message from the grave for twenty years.

I took the withered rose that Dr. Vanlear had carefully preserved in an envelope; I kissed it and placed it in my bosom. And then I found the strength to ask him the question that had tortured me for twenty years.

"What do you think would have been the effect on Herbert if I had been allowed to "I congratulate you, sir, upon the unsured to the second me methat it had already been forwarded to the special agent of the State wherein Stubbs resided.

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A LUCID INTERVAL.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN PITTS.

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PART I.

I am housekeeper here at the Grandeau mansion, at the head of a dozen servants, honored and prized by its bachelor occupants. The fuithful and zealous discharge of my duties gives me some relief from my thoughts; the contemplation of another world, which for me affords satisfaction, makes this existence endurable. So I plod along, as I have for years; so I shall until the end.

But today I have been strangely stirred. There were half a dozen gentlemen at dinner, and when I came in to pour the coffee, Philip Grandeau made some remark to me, calling me by name. I saw that one of the guests put down his cup and looked at me. He looked longer and closer than good breeding permits, and realized it, as I mer his eye, for he stammered a half appology. I left the table a few moments after; and this is what then occurred, as it was reported to me.

"What is that lady's full name, Phil?" the gentleman asked.

"That is Miss Laura Devine, our house-keeper," was the realy.

apology. I left the table a few moments after; and this is what then occurred, as it was reported to me.

"What is that lady's full name, Phil?" the gentleman asked.

"That is Miss Laura Devine, our house keeper," was the reply.

"The same, by Jove!" was the exclamation of the guest.

The curiosity of the table was of course aroused at this incident, and Dr. Vanlear, the gentleman whose attention I had so strangely attracted, was besieged to explain what he meant by his exclamation. But he would not utter another word on the subject, only that he believed I was the iady for whom he had a message, which he should certainly deliver to no one but me.

And he did deliver it to me. When the dinner was over, and the guests were smoking on the lawn, he asked Mr. Philip to bring him to me and and present him. Then he gave me bis message, and then the spectre of twenty years past walked before me, dead hands seemed reaching from the grave, and the voice of the tomb calling to bring him to me and and present him. Then he gave me bis message, and then the spectre of twenty years past walked before me, dead hands seemed reaching from the grave, and the voice of the tomb calling to bring him to me and and present him. Then he gave me bis message, and then the spectre of twenty years past walked before me, dead hands seemed reaching from the grave, and the voice of the tomb calling to bring him to me and and present him. Then he gave me bis message, and then the spectre of twenty years past walked before me, dead hands seemed reaching from the grave, and the voice of the tomb calling to will have a surveillance—when, yesterday morning, the might be repeated to the asylum notice and this greeral health was so much improved and his spirits had begun to consider the propriety of reporting to his relatives that the management had begun to consider the propriety of reporting to his relative state he might have the meight begun to consider the propriety of reporting to his relative survey little of the said his safely leave the re

His eye was wild, his voice pitched high. His eye was wild, his voice pitched high, and his whole manner and aspect were fierce and passionate. The doctor fell back aghast, and quietly touched the bell batton. As Mr. Marshall left the room he was met by two stout keepers, who grasped his arms at a sign from the doctor. Shrieking and strugging the unfortunate young man was carried upstairs to the safety room, but so frantic were his exertions that fears of self-injury soon caused the doctor to order the straight-jacket. After an hour of this discipline he became quiet, and remained so after his bonds were removed. Since then he has rapidly sunk into his late condition of melancholy. He notices no one, speaks to no one, will answer no questions. His mind is in utter vacuity. But there is now added to his disease the alarming condition of insomonia. He has not slept for threty-six hours. Unless there should be a change for the better m this respect his physicians fear that he cannot survive many days.

ive many days.
It is a sad as well as a singular case.

ooked at first surprised at my recital, and shade of pity crossed his face as I conluded.

Wy friend went to his Western home to my friend went to his western home to put his mundane affairs in order.

"Just step in some day next week, Boblarins of this from the blundering biggs," he said, "but I never susceed that poor Marshall had compromised aimself with a person of your refinement and breeding—may I add, without offence, we will be unfortunate of the unfortunat

"What do you think would have been the effect on Herbert if I had been allowed to see him?" "I congratulate you, sir, upon the unusual celerity with which this case has been rushed through this office. It is but three months since it was referred to us for decision."

me-I don't censure Dr. Guion at all. He I replied, "and was to receive immediate

special.
"How?" asked Stubbs, with interest.
"Why, just go to your member of Congress and state your case; he'll arrange it; that's what they're for!"
"Is it? Agnes is right, then; she insists that nothing was ever made in vain," he said. said. We found our M. C. urbane and obliging. We found our al. C. Broans and oblights.

A request immediately forwarded to the commissioner of pensions stated that the claimant, being in a precarious condition of health, etc., etc., closed by praying that his claims might be taken from the regular roll and accorded special and immediate attention.

"Send me a postal to that effect, if you do," said I.
Receiving none at the end of two weeks, I went to the pension bureau, where I was informed that my friend's case was awaiting the report of the surgeon-general.

"And when," I ventured to ask, "may that be expected?"

"Ordinarily cases are returned to us from that office within eighteen months; there are, however, instances of greater delay."

Hale of Maine, reat estate and stocks.

Beck of Kentucky, Western lands, etc.

Wan Wyck of Nebraska, Western lands and various real estate.

Mahone of Virginia, railroads, mines, etc.

Cameron of Office, Cleveland city property and stocks.

Cameron of Pennsylvania, railroads, banks and real estate.

there are, however, instances of greater day."

"But my friend's case was made special."

"Ah! then we may hope to hear from it at an earlier date; probably within a year."

He was right. At the expiration of the time indicated Stubbs received from the department a letter whose solemn import and magnificent rhetoric threw him into a chill.

months since it was reision."
"But my friend's case was made special,"

me—I don't censure Dr. Guion at all. He is perfectly conscientious: he thought he was doing his whole duty—perhaps he was: I netther censure nor indze bim. But I should have acted differently. I should have simply been—what is best for this patient? I should have answered it by bringing you to him."

He paused a moment, and then added, with wonderful tenderness:

STUBBG' PENSION.

STUBBG' PENSION.

By ABELE M. GARRIGUES.

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I met Stubbs of Stubbsville yesrerday. Our hands instinctively sought each others, and we adjourned to a quiet corner of the Ebbitt House and conscientious portion and in the clinking of glasses, not strictly different and with the elinking of glasses, not strictly and with the clinking of glasses, not strictly and the provides of the provides of the constitution of the provides of the constitution of the provides of the clinking of glasses, not strictly and with the clinking of glasses, not strictly and with the clinking of glasses, not strictly and with the clinking of glasses, not strictly and the clinking of glasses, not strictly and the clinking of glasses, not strictly and the clinki

"Yes, I supposed ann." said he, "but I am not quite helpless yet, and I don't feel like accepting aid from the government, unless compelled to do so." that I should record the Lis not necessary that I should record the Lis not necessary that I should record the Lis not necessary before an examining board of a pension. He did so and was ord red to appear before an examining board of a pension. He did so and was ord red to appear before an examined portion of a pension. He did so and was ord red to appear before an examining board of surgeons.

The medical read of the privilege as a near friend of the applicant, of seeing that meet I told the attendant that I wished to see the commissioner of pensions.

"You can't see him," was the brief reply.
"Well?"
"Well," you can see the chief clerk," he said, randously."
"Well, you can see the chief clerk," he said, randously."
"Well, you can see the chief clerk," he said, randously."
"Well, you can see the chief clerk," he said, randously."
"Well, when the word of the pensions with the same shown into a large apartment where a harmless-looking baid-headed man sat writins.
"What is the number of your friends writing the pensions of the pensions with the pensions of the pensions with the pension of the pensions of the pen

down on paper the character of their investments. He had taken only the men accounted rich and the footing up had reached this enormous sum. The late Senator Miller was very wealthy, but Hearst is likewise a millionnaire, and his income is said to be between \$1000 and \$2000 a day. He ought to be worth at least \$2,000,000 to

have such an income.

The following is the estimate of my sena-torial friend, whose name, for obvious rea-sons, I do not give:

Payne of Ohio, Cleveland city property and stocks.
Cameron of Pennsylvania, railroads, banks and real estate.
Miller of New York, wood pulp.
Jones of Nevada, Alaska mines.
Vest of Missouri, Kansas City real estate, etc.
Allson of Iowa, real estate, etc.
Sabine of Minnesotta, about.
Kenna of West Virginia, lands and mines.

Flumb of Neoraska, Western lands and railroads	500,000
Teller of Colorado, mines and lauds	1,000,000
Logan of Illinols, real estate, etc...	15,000
Ingalls of Kansas	100,000
McPherson of New Jersey, stock	250,000

Making a total for twenty-five men_\$162,695,000

"And you want ten dollars?"

"And you want ten dollars?"

"I want to borrow that sum, sir, on my note of hand, due three months hence."

He not only got it, but the agent gave him a second-hand suit of clothes and said he should always be pleased to hear from him by mail.

Oh, Isn't There?

Con, isn't There?

[Chicago News.]

Bobby was very much impressed by the remark of the minister at church that man was made of dust,

"Ma." he said, after a thoughtful silence,

"was I made of dust, too?"

"Yes." she replied.

"Well, how is it, then, that my birthday comes in January? There ain't no dust in January."

Little Tommy-"Can I eat another piece

suppose you can."
fommy—"Well, may I?"
Mama—"No, dear, you may not."
Temmy—"Darn grammar anyway!"

4,000,000

1.000,000 1,000,000 5.000,000

mines.

Hawley of Connecticut, newspaper
and real estate.
Chace of Rhode Island, cotton factories....
Plumb of Nebraska, Western lands

250,000

250,000 300,000 500,000

300.000

200,000

President of street car company (to man applying for the superintendency)—Are you experienced in the business?
Applicant—Yes, sir.
President—How do you stand with the

A New Way to Make a Living.

Wall Street News.]

The agent of a plate-glass insurance agency in a Western city received a call a few days ago from a tough-looking stranger, who didn't waste any time asking for the loan of \$10.

"Well, this is cheek and no mistake!" exclaimed the agent.
"Beg pardon, sir, but it is straight business. I'm a tramp. I'm a night-bawk. I can break 100 plate-glass windows in this State in the next month and not get caught at it. You can easily figure the cost to your company."

January. Many Crown People Prefer Pie

of pie?"
Mama (who is something of a purist)—"

President—How do you stand with the men?

Applicant—Well, I've never been boycotted yet, sir.

President—Have they ever discharged you?

Applicant—Never; I was suspended once, but the committee reinstated me next day.

President—Well, you may come again to morrow; be sure and bring your recommendations from the drivers' association. I will present them at the next meeting of the association, and if the members have no objections, you can have the place. I don't know what salary they will give you. I will do the best I can for you.

Applicant—Thank you, sir. I have a wife and five children, sir, and I hope the men will be generous with me.

The Idiotic Custom of Cigarette Smoking.

Ten Thousand Lignor Saloons in New York.

Work of the Church Temperance Society.

The Spring Fashions, Promenades

among those with whom he was brought in daily contact by reason of his superior manipulative faculties, but he is dead. Un-necessarily dead. Dead before he reached the full majority of his powers, gone from a circle in which he was not only influential but almost a Macgregor. I have written so much and so continually about the baleful effects of cigarette smoking that my friends

youth of our city may be guided into channels of reputable life, it has seemed desirable that the scope of King Rum's reign should be somewhat curtailed, and an organization, called the Church Temperance society, has undertaken to call public attention to these matters, and, if possible, to secure general and widespread support to a common sense movement whose mann object is to secure temperance—not total abstinence—among the people, and a sensible enforcement of the excise law itself, based on common sense. Among other things it has been sugge ted by the society that it would be well if men of all grades should agree never to drink intoxicating liquors or stimulants except at meals, and then in moderate quantities; never to drink in bar-rooms or rumshops; never to treat or to be treated during business transactions; to assist in the promotion of counteractive agencies to gin mills, such as coffee, citizens should, in carrying into effect sach restrictive laws as are already on the statute book, but which are, in many cases, flagrantly violated. This society was formally inaugurated in March, 1881, and nels of reputable life, it has seemed desira-

Much Preliminary Work was well done; but it soon became evident that a work of such magnitude required the that a work of such magnitude required the attention of a man who could devote his whole time and attention to the work. In consequence of that, Mr. Robert Gruham of Manchester, well-known in this country as one who had had large experience in England as chief secretary in the management of missions and parochial work in the large diocese of Manchester, was induced to come to this country and to enter upon these duties in October, 1881. Mr. Graham has succeeded in interesting a large number of reputable citizens in the active operations of the society, and now associated with the organization, are, among others, the following-named gentlemen: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Rev. Henry C. Potter, Rabbi Gottheil, Rev. H. V. Satterlee, Clinton E. Fisk, Rev. C. C. Tiffany and F. L. Stetson.

The Practical Working of this Society. and as a means of arousing public opinion and carrying on its rescue work it has been deemed desirable to hold an annual mission

extending over eight days in each episcopal diocese, and circulars have been sent to each clergyman asking, first, whether he will obtain the sanction of any large firms in his parish to allow an address to be given to their workmen, dealing with the economic and personal aspect of temperance and avoiding its political and religious phases: second, whether he will breach a temperance sermon in his church on the Sunday following these addresses, and take up a collection toward expenses; third, whether he will circulate in his church or congregation announcements of the public meeting to be held on the day following these sermons. It is not believed that opposition will be encountered from any reputable source. The fact is, all classes dribk too much. From the gilded saloons uptown and downtown, where costly works of art hang on the walls, adorn the parlors and make attractive the scene, to the lowest dive on Cherry street or the meanest hole in Chatham street, the lesson may be drawn. Who, for instance, could exagerate the scenes born of intemperate use of alleged wine in the wine-rooms of our great masquerade balls? There is not a gin mill in the city where drunken men are not manufactured daily. Murder, lust, disorder of all kinds find their inspiration at the public bar, and it is intemperate use of liquor at public bars which the society hopes to stop. One particularly good feature is the society's interest in the boys of today—

The Men of Tomorrow. But boys don't drink. Don't they, though?

Go down town and see boys from 14 to 19, clerks in offices and stores, at lunch. They Points for the General and
Particular Reader.

New York, May 15.—The friends of Broker Woerishoffer attribute his death to the prime of manhood to the excessive use of cigarettes.

The friends of George H. Butler attribute his death to the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

These men were marked illustrations of native genius and peculiar attainments. I need tell no financier in Boston that Woerishoffer was a power in Wall street and a terror among those with whom he was brought in daily contact by reason of his superior not only drink, but they guzzle. Follow them to the theatre at night; see where

On the Increase. Almost every person is idiotic enough to make some change in underclothing before the weather is settled, and the natural sequence is stomachache, colic, etc. A little brandy with a drop of ginger, some hot brandy with camphor, whiskey and quineffects of cigarette smoking that my friends are disposed to regard me rather cranky on that subject, yet every little while some significant illustration of my insistance blares itself before my eyes and as a public teacher I cannot refrain from calling the attention of parents and guardians to

The Idiotic Custom

which ramifies every circle of life, stenchful, dirty, unwholesome, disease-breeding cigarette smoking. If the young people could only see what these cigarettes are

because they were too small to be seen. A man who had nothing more to do stood on the steps of the Fifth Avenue Hotel until he counted over 500 vehicles upward bound. Fifth avenue was packed with carriages three or four abreast. Mr. Bergh might have seen horses tortured by the dozens had he been on duty. The strangers within our gates, which phrase is Oriental for the people in our hotels, made the most of the day. Their trips necessitated the hirms of carriages, all of which helped swell the bill. The Park deserves a special article, but space is valuable. Suffice it to say that the paths were crowded with men who smoked, women who looked, and children who thought it was "real mean that Mr. Isaacs" wouldn't let them "have a ride on the goats." The drives were so closely occupied that fast going was an impossibility. Out on the road there was more scope and greater freedom. The grown-up children had better luck than the goatless little ones. They could hire as many horses as they wished, but children were forbidden their old-time fun. Late lingerers in the park doubtless caught cold, for the air was chilled and the wind rather brisk, but that was their business and not the policeman's.

Oh, yes, spring is here, but wait awhile, don't be in a hurry about their underwear. Howard.

SCENE PAINTING

the stage entrance of one of Boston's theatres, and will with pleasure initiate you into the mysteries of life above the

Swift Work in a Studio

Five Feet Wide.

Covering in Two Henrs Canvas as Big

as the Side of a House.

Miraculous Growth of Bluffs, Forests, a Grotto and an Ocean.

Were you ever in a scenic artists' studio?
A thousand to one you never were, for they are hard to get at, and few but those in the profession can drop in, or rather drop up, if such be possible, to witness the deft manipulation of the artists' brush. The Globe, however, has secured the privilege of taking you by the Cerberus that guards the stage entrance of one of Boston's theatres, and will with pleasure initiate

Went the first act of "Evangeline" when the is trate work on the scenes for the "Drum Major's Daughten." Of course the methods was rethe same for any drops.) The drop is lowered till its top is even with the artist's head. Then he mixes his colors in the pairs and with a brush as large as a whitewasher. The begins laying on the blue paint that twill be the sky. This paint, like all that the brush, the artist lets the naint-boy go on with it, till 200 or more square feet of the top of curtain have been covered. Then the artist pours some red paint in the blue pain and goes non with another layer, the frame manyhile having been raised. This is to be a sunset scene, and as he gets lower down on the curtain he brightens his colors to give the reddish sunset tints. There is no abrupt line anywhere, and all the colors are washed in together so that they blend perfectly.

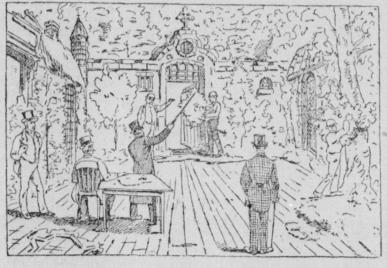
When the drop is more than half above to the proposed that have been fastened to a frame that hangs been lastened to a frame that hangs been in late for a frame that hangs been in death of the the active. It can be raised or lowered by a wind. I lass, which it is the paint boy's guity to wrestle with. The scene you get the profession or lowered the is a tree. It can be raised or lowered the tree. It can be raised on the stage and to the theaten. The same of the wind. It is the paint boy's guity to wrestle with. The sack washe in the size and the stage and the stage in the stag The drop to be painted has been fastened when the drop is more than half above

you into the mysteries of life above the scenes.

It is the Hollis Street Theatre and the time of our visit is in the morning, when there are no chorus girls about to distract your attention, when the boxes have on when the drop is more than half above the platform, you see some chalk lines roughly sketched across the canvas. You can't make out what they are, but now the artist changes his brush and colors and fills in the sketch, and soon, if you stand one side, you see mountains, forests and bluffs growing like







SETTING A SCENE.

or the scope and greater freedom. The grown-up children had better luck than the grown-up children had been grown-up children had grown-up children had been grown-up children had grown

accuracy of the scene; the perspective has been accomplished and that is the hardest thing. Now is left the finishing. The upper part of the drop is already dry enough for the clouds. In an hour the rest will be ready for the details of rocks, trees, shadows, etc. that go to make up the finished scene. But the manual labor has been hard enough for one morning, and the artist deserves a rest. At this time of year he need not hurry, but sometimes he can hardly get time to eat or sleep. When managers change their mind about the production of a piece, the scene painter often has to work night and day to get ready for some other that has been, so the play bills say. "in careful preparation for many weeks." In well-regulated theatres, however, the artist usually has time to do his work with the artistic thoroughness that he likes.

Theatrical art has improved immensely in the last twenty years. The old style of plays with dozens of scenes didn't give the scenic artist a fair chance. Now, with only three or four drops to a piece, it is much easier to do work that does what scenery really should do, i.e., gives the reality of natural surroundings to re-enforce words and acts.

CEN. BUTLER'S NEPHEW DEAD.

not wishing to keep anybody out. The others stayed and all drew cards, the man with the kings throwing away his ace and drawing one card rather than spoil his chances of getting bets by standing pat. The man who had made the ten-dollar raise took two cards. Then the betting began. All were driven out except the man with the four kings and the man who had drawn two cards. They whacked back and forth at one another until at length, having exhausted all his chips, and gone shy for many dollars, the man with the kings felt that he had won all he wanted to, and called. To his horror his opponent laid down four aces. The beaten man nowled and claimed fraud, for how could the other man have four aces when he himself had one before the draw? The explanation was simple. There being seven players there were not cards enough to go around after the tirst deal, and so the the discards were shuffied up and dealt for the draw. In the draw the man who took two cards and was drawing to three aces got the ace that the man with four kings had discarded, and was thus able to beat him out of his boots.

This doesn't happen often. It is a legend in a club in this city that the same thing

This doesn't happen often. It is a legend in a club in this city that the same thing did happen on a Mississippi steamboat in the good old days, and that a Louisiana planter who held the four kings lost his plantation to the man who then secured the discharged ace.

Father Finnigan's Assistant. (San Francisco News-Letter.)
Father Finnigan is of a forgetful tem-

JAEHNE GUILTY.

The Jury's Findings After a Short Session.

Returning a Verdict to the Court at an Early Rour Sunday Morning.

The Result a Surprise, and the Source of Much Alarm in Some Circles.

New York, May 15.—Lawyer Graham, with his yellow wig slightly askew, glared

at every body when the trial of Alderman Jachne was resumed this morning. Genera Pryor also, for the defence, asked that the confession alleged to have

and acts.

GEN. BUTLER'S NEPHEW DEAD.

Eventful Career of the Man Who
Married Rose Eytingo.

Wastinkton, Married Miss Rose
Eytingo, the actress, but his relations with his wife became unpleasant and she procured a divorce. His auather, actor. He was a nephew of General B.

Faller, who has beliended him in every possible manner. Since Mr. Butler's return with his wife, he has led a precarious existence, and for the next two of three years insane as nationt, in order to conquer his falling for drink. He altieded to this self, belien and his death is mandent hunder.

FANNY LEAR, ADVENTURESS.

Her Remarkable Adventures in Russian society, and who gained Rose House of the possible shall be adventured in the Grand Duke. Nicholas useed to the Company of the Compa

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MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Cricket on the Hearth. Ilis'd. DICERNS.

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Larartise.

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Luther's Anedotes. Dr. Macaulay.

Luther Anedotes. Dr. Macaulay.

Local Confessions of an Origin-Eafer. De Quincey.

Confessions of an Origin-Eafer. DE QUINCEY.

The Mar for the Union. Wendell PHILLIPS.

Trogress of the Working Classes. R. Giffen.

By SIR WALTER SCOTY.

125 Lay of the Last Minstrei.
127 Marmion.
128 Lady of the Lake
131 Rokeby.

HUMOROUS.

American Humorists—Reving.
American Humorists—Boldmes.
American Humorists—Boldmes.
American Humorists—Lowella.
American Humorists—A. Wand.
American Humorists—A. Wand.
American Humorists—A. Wand.
Some Adventures of Baron Munchausen.
The Battle of the Books. Draw Swift.
The Battle of the Books. Draw Swift.
This of the Times, Etc. Orpheus C. Kern.
Classic Humorists: Anagreon; Joel Barlow
Richard Harris Barham.

JUVENILE CLASSICS.

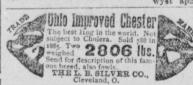
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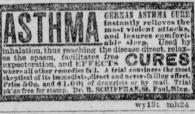
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